PAPERS
OF
SHAKERS

279

OHIO
Union Village

Day Book

of

Mill Family, North Union

July 22, 1879.

			1044	83	1017	21
		Mill Family, July 22, 1877.	Expense		Income	
			$	cts	$	cts
	22	This Book Cost,	1	25		
	"	Miscellaneous,	1	35		
	"	Medacin,		40		
	24	Business Expense,		50		
	"	Tobacco, 26 lbs. Bot,	10	00		
	"	Brooms, 8 doz, No 3, 1,50			12	00
	30	Lumber Sold,			12	36
	"	Brooms 1/2 doz,				75
	"	Medacin,		30		
	31	Chune, to Cash, for work	1	00		
Aug	1	Doty; Cr for Mutton,	5	60		
	4	Lumber Sold			1	64
	6	Shingles Bought,	1	00		
	"	Old iron Sold,			1	91
	"	Business Expense,	1	91		
	7	" "		90		
	8	Recieved Ice Money.			50	25
	9	Cash Rcd of Beckenbaugh on Lumber,			25	00
	"	Cash paid to Brockway, for Timber,	15	75		
	"	East House, for Handles, Cash			7	00
	"	Nails Bought,		35		
	"	Oil	1	00		
	11	Rcd of Theadore Kuntdz, for Lumber,			75	00
	"	1 Calf Skin Sold.			1	25
	13	Paid Corlet on Logs.	30	00		
	"	Horse Brush Bought,	1	25		
	"	Brooms 1/2 doz, Sold,			1	25
		On Shingling Meeting House	20	00		
	16	Business Expense		20		
	"	Loman, By Cash for Lumber.			15	00
	20	Paid to Corlet on Lumber,	25	00		
	"	Rcd of Beckenbaw for Lumber			26	50
	25	Brooms Sold 1/2 doz, 2.50			1	25
	"	Rcd of Loman, on Lumber,			5	00
	28	Joseph Kahn, to Boot.	2	00		
	"	~~Broom~~				

Mill	Family August 28. 1879.		Expense		Income	
Aug	28					
	"	Broom Sold				
	"	Tax Bought.		20		
	"	Paid bill at Binghams,	3	05		
Sept	1	Brooms, 4 doz,			4	50
	"	Twine & Tax,	2	23		
	"	Cash on Boots,		60		
	"	Babcock & Hurd, Cr By Goods, Book.	71	88		
	"	" Dr to Brooms, Pas			66	26
	"	W. S. Hibbard, Cr by goods, on Pass Book,	42	62		
	"	" Dr to Brooms.			71	37
	3	Miscellaneous,	9	21		
	5	Terhune, to ½ lb Tobac 5		28		
	"	Joseph to Cash,		90		
	"	Terhune, to Cash,	3	00		
	"	Cash for work,		60		
	8	Brooms, 15 doz, No 3			18	75
	"	" 5 " 5			8	75
	"	1 " 8			2	50
	9	Medacin		25		
	12	"		18		
	13	Beckenbaugh Cr By Cash on Lumber,			15	00
	"	Corlet Dr to cash on Logs,	15	00		
	"	String for Handles,	1	75		
	16	Brooms ½ doz,				75
	"	Boots, for Edward,	1	75		
	18	Lumber 330 ft Beach 12,00			3	96
	"	Spices Bought.		60		
East	22	Recieved account from E House As follows,				
House		Paid Blacksmith Bill	36	90		
		Recieved 2300 Broom Handles,			32	20
		Miscellaneous,				
Sept	22	Paid for Broomhandles.			40	50
	"	Recieved Handles 2500,				
	24	Lumber Sold			3	50

Mill Family		September 1872.	Expense	Income.
Sept	25	Paid for Thrashing	9 00	
	"	To Terhune,	2 00	
	"	Broom Corn, Bought,	30 00	
Oct	2	— Cunes, Cr By Cash for Lumber,		38 50
	"	Paid to Woods, Perry & co, in full,	30 00	
	"	Miscellaneous, 24-11-4 6-05-10		
	"	Coffee.	1 44	
	6	Loman Cr by Cash for Lumber,		10 00
	8	P Terhune, To Tobacco ½ lb ,54	27	
	9	Horse Hire,	8 00	
	11	Businys Expense 20-40-50-25	20	
	15	Law, "	1 00	
	18	Hay Sold		11 92
	20	~~La~~ " "		12 52
	"	Law, 28	45	
	21	Hay Sold,		13 50
	25	Hay Sold,		27 00
	27	Joseph G2C2½h,	20 00	
	28	Shoes, 1 Pare,	1 75	
	"	Medacin,	50	
	30	Repairs,	50	
	"	Hide	~~3 82~~	3 82
	"	Twine	1 75	
Nov.	1	Paid for husking Corn,	10 00	
	"	Twine.	2 04	
	"	1 Pare Boots for John One digit,	2 75	
	"	" " Gloves " " "	1 13	
	6	One Barel Salt,	1 40	
	8	Brooms, 2½ doz,		37 62
	"	" Corn sold,	10 00	
	"	Coat for John one digit,	4 00	
	"	Drawers " "	1 00	
	"	Boots for Giles.	2 50	
	"	Oil & Jug	1 00	
	12	Businys	40	

Mill Family N. U. O. Nov. 15, 1879.			Expense		Income	
			$	Cts	$	Cts
Nov	15	Calfskin Sold.			1	40.
	"	Oil Bot,	1	40		
	"	Labells.		75		
	"	Medacin.		20		
	17	Recieved for Handles,			84	00.
	"	For Brooms, 23½, doz,			46	62
	"	Bot Boots for Lawrence	3	00		
	"	Cash, "		50		
	"	Salt, 1 bbl,	1	45		
	"	For Umbrella, Lost, paid Neighbor,	1	50		
	19	Paid to Corlett on Logs, in full,	51	44		
	22	Miscellanous ,15-,38 x		80		
	24	Law Ex,		45		
	"	Lawrence, to Collars,		10		
	25	Law Ex, 20		70		
	26	John 1 [illegible] 20, to Cash	1	00		
	"	Edward "		50		
	"	Twine	2	97		
	"	Brooms, 24½ doz,			47	00
	"	Paid for husking corn.	1	80		
Decem	1	Lawing Ex, 30-	1	10	-5	27
	3	Cow Hide Sold,				
	6	John Ch, to Boots	2	75		
	8	Work husking x	2	64		
	9	Law Ex 1,25	2	05		
	12	Labells		75		
	"	Shoes, mending x		40		
	16	Paid Jury. x	6	00		
	"	Dry Goods,	2	00		
	"	Coat for Edward,	3	00		
Babcock & Hurd, Pass Book from 19 Sept, to 16 December, 1879.						
Sept	19	Dr to Goods. x	1	25		
Oct	9	" "	8	10		
"	23	" Caddy Tobacco, x	9	00		
Nov	8,	" 1 Bbl Sugar	24	66		

Mill Family, December 17, 1879.			Expense		Income	
Elder Curtis Cramer In Charge.			$.	Cts.	$.	Cts.
Continuence of B&H Pass Book.						
Nov	8	To 1 Box Soap.	3	60		
Dec	1	" "	5	00		
"	5	To Charge unknown.				
"	16	" Cash.	20	00	20	00
Sept	20	Cr. By Brooms 5 doz 5. 1,92½			9	63
	"	" " 3½ 6. 2,00			7	00
	30	" " 6 4. 1,75			10	50
Oct	19	" " 8 4. "			14	00
Nov	"	" " 2½ 5. "			4	37
Nov	26	" 1 Box Soap (Returned)			3	60
Dec	9	" Brooms 4 doz 4. 175			7	00
	"	" " 9 5 "			15	75
	15	" " " " "			15	75
N. L. Hibbard, Pass Book, from Sept 4, to Nov 6, 1879						
Sept	4	Dr To Nails, Bought.		38		
	"	" 1 doz Cans.		80		
	"	" Goods.		80		
	5	" " to Seneca.	4	00		
	9	" " "	7	33		
	20	" Soap.		14		
	22	" Cash.		25		
	"	" Goods to Seneca.	6	95		
	27	" Flour, to Georg	1	75		
	"	" Boots. "	2	25		
	30	" Coal Oil. 5 Gal.		75		
Oct	2	" Goods.		30		
	4	" Letter Paper.		15		
	15	" 1 Keg Nails	5	25		
	"	" Goods.		14		
	16	" Order to Thomas.	5	00		
	18	" 1 Keg Nails	4	00		
	"	" Goods.	1	38		
	"	" " to Seneca.	1	45		

Mill Family, December 17. 1879.

				Expense		Income	
			Elder Curtis Cramer, In Charge.	$	Cts	$	Cts
			Continuence of N. L. Hibbard Pass Book.				
Nov	1	Dr To	Molases,		60		
"	"	"	Miscellaneous		10		
"	"	"	"		14		
"	"	"	Order to " Thomas,	7	25		
	8	"	Lantern,	1	60		
	19	"	Funnel	1	55		
	22	"	Twine,		18		
	25	"	2 "	1	00		
"	26	"	Goods,		36		
Dec	6	"	Mending Can,		20		
	"	"	2 Balls Twine		30		
	"	"	Oil,		90		
	8	"	Dry Goods,	1	85		
	"	"	Cast Wheel.		45		
Oct	24	Cr. By	Brooms, 3 Dz, 5			6	00
Nov.	6	"	Cash	~~15~~	~~00~~	15	00
Dec	9	"	Brooms, 5 Dz, 3, 1,50			7	50
	"	"	" " 4, 1,75			8	70
	"	"	" " 5, 2,00			10	00
Nov,	8	Dr To	1 Globe,		15		
	12	"	1 Can.		35		
	"	"	Twine,		18		
	"	"	Oil		32		
	13	"	1 Sack Flour, George Th's	1	85		
	15	"	Soap,		28		
	17	"	Goods to Seneca, 3.	2	55		
	"	"	Seneca This is in back of Book,	26	88		
Dec	18	Paid Terhune for husking Corn,		1	23		
	20	Bot Clothing for C M Overton,		16	00		
	"	Paid for breaking Wagon		1	50		
	"	Business Ex			10		
	19	Delivered to John Harig, 16 C Bft Lumber, not Paid, ($30.06)					

		Mill Family, December 22 1879,	Expense	Income
	22	Literature,	1 00	
	"	Miscellaneous, 63		
	23	Paid C. M. Overton, on clothing,	7 00	
	24	Oil, of Dieterichs & Frary,	2 65	
	25	Lawrence, to Cash,	50	
15 Bdgo	26	29th, East House, Dr on account 500 Handles		
	29	Brooms Bot of East House,	16 62	
	"	" Sold, 9½ Dz, 2,00		19 00
	"	Coffee Bot,	1 75	
	"	Busineſs Ex, 15. 25		
	30	Lumber Sold,		31 00
	"	Poljack, Cr, by husking corn,	5 00	
	"	Paid Taxes 1879.	61 00	
Jan	6	Dewey's Board Collected		11 50
1880. Loman.	"	Due from Loman, on settlement, $57.40		
Rose	"	Dr, To Lumber		75 47
"	"	Cr, By Smithing	46 50	
Wheeler	10	Paid him for work on 7 chisels,	1 75	
	"	Miscellaneous, 66		
		General Sumery of Busineſs for 1879		
		Total Income	2	2771.82
		Total Expense	3035 40	
		Balance	263 58	
		Total Indebtedneſs	461 00	195 71
		Total Credits		195 71
		Balance,	265 29	
		Book Balanced, Dr,	177 08	

Mill Family, January 1st 1880.

			Expense $	cts	Income $	cts
January	10	To Smithing on Lathe chisels	1	75		
	13	Lumber Sold				70
Loman,	″	To 1145 ft Whitewood lumber $25,00 per M.				
	14	Oil Bot	2	62		
	″	Corn fodder Sold,				50
Loman	17	By Cash, on Lumber.			15	00
	″	German Paper,	2	00		
	″	Oil. Lamp,		80		
	″	Miscellaneous.	1	03		
	20	Tobacco, Sold.				07
Rose,	21	Smithing, By,		65		
	″	Business Expense,	2	70		
	″	Spovires				25
	23	Brooms, 9 1/2 Dz. 2,75			26	12
	″	Corn, Broom,	30	37		
	″	Hard Ware,		25		
	26	Old Iron Sold.			1	50
February	5	Repairs on pitman.	5	97		
	″	Old Broses Sold				70
	7	Paid Poljack for outing logs,	4	20		
	9	Shoe Repairs,		95		
	″	1 Pare Boots for C. C.	4	00		
	″	Recieved for Broom Handles from C Clapp.			X 70	00
	10	Law Expense,	6	75		
Lawrence	″	To 1 Cap.		50		
″	16	″ 1 Pare Suspenders, & mending boots		83		
	″	Coffee Bot	1	63		
	″	Hide sold,			4	20
	17	Old Iron Sold,			1	30
	20	Lumber Sold			10	00
	″	Twine & Tax.	2	77		
	27	Repairs on cars & Saws	7	05		
	″	Broom Tax		34		
	″	Shoes Repaired		20		
	″	Recieved of Benjamin Gates, and paid to Lawyer.	350	00	350	00

Mill Family,		February 27, 1880,	Expense		Income	
			$,	cts.	$.	cts.
February	27,	Keeping 4 Cows, 3 Weeks,			6	00
	"	Business Expense, 10-15 ×				
Seneca	27	Paid Seneca full demands for work,	5	90		
	28	Mending Shoes,	1	00		
Rose	"	Work, Blacksmithing,	1	50		
Lawrence	28	Lawrence To Cash, P	1	00		
March	2	Seneca, Pork,	1	14		
C. Clap,	3	By Draft for Handles, 5000,			70	00
	4	Timber Bot,	3	00		
Dewy	6	To Brooms, 2 doz 5" ×				
Hibbard	"	" " 4 " 4½ ×				
	"	2 Files,		58		
	"	Medacin part for Seneca.	1	95		
	"	Miscellaneous 15-50				
	"	Renewal of inshurance, Policy,	10	00		
Seneca	"	Paid S. Thomas, for Work,	4	50		
Hecker	"	Paid Hecker for Timber,	5	62		
Cotcher	11	Paid E. Cotcher, for Handle Timber	10	00		
Dyke	13	Paid E. Dyke for Mill Feed	12	20		
	"	Medacin	1	75		
	15	Broom Shop,	1	40		
	"	Repairs, Belting, 3 ft, .78 per foot.	2	34		
	"	Medacin, 1 Bottle, Diabetus,	1	75		
	17	Horse Shoeing		50		
Seneca	20	Paid S. Thomas for 3 d's work at .75	2	25		
Lawrence	"	To Cash		50		
"	22	Commenced Year's work.				
Edward	"	E. Elleot, to 1 pair Boots,	2	[illegible]0		
	"	Repairs on Lathe and for tools,	2	00		
Seneca	25	To 1 Sack Flowr, 1.35 & Midlings .40	2	75		
	"	Repairs on Mill for material	2	00		
Thomas,	27	S. Thomas, to Cash for work.	1	75		
	29	Belting & Punch	7	82		
		Carwheels, (got February 9th	8	30		
		Posted to Date	95	85	76	00

Mill Family. April 2, 1880. Expense Income

			$.	cts.	$	cts
	1	Sold, Potatoes, 26 bushels. ,45			11	70
Thomas	3	S. Thomas, paid for work.	4	50		
	"	Repairs on machinery	3	25		
	"	Bunnys,		25		
Willis.	10	Paid to Berry, Willis for cutting Sawlogs,	2	25		
	13	Lumber Sold,			6	00
	"	Miscellaneous,	3	55		
John	19	John Dillet. to Tobacco, ½ lb.		28		
	19	Potatoes bought,	2	00		
	20		6	50		
Fuller.	22	David Fuller, to 1¼ Sack Flour	1	80	1	80
"	"	" " Jack Knife.		60		
"	24	D. Fuller to Potatoes, 1 bushel 40 & Corn 1,20		60		60
Seneca	27	S Thomas, for work,	5	50		
Fuller		David Fuller, to Tobacco, 1 lb,		56		56
Thomas	29	S. Thomas, to Tobacco. ¼ lb.		14		14
"	30	" Soap,		25		25
Fuller	"	David to Meat, 2 lbs. 6½.		13		13
G 3/29.	"	Donations.	5	00		
Dillet	3	John Dillet to Cash for work. May 3d.	8	05		
May	3	Lumber Sold.			13	44
	"	Smithing 25				
Boke	"	Boke, for sawing 2075 ft Paid			10	37
Thomas	"	S Thomas, to Cash for work.	7	50		
	6	Seed Corn Bo't,	2	00		
	"	Potatoes, Bo't. fo Seed,	4	00		
Fuller	"	David Fuller, to mending Boot;		15		
"	8	D, Fuller,	2	00		
	10	Shoes Bo't,	2	00		
	11	Old Iron Sold			1	10
Thomas		S Thomas to Sugar 20 lbs,	1	80	1	80
"	15	" " ~~Cash~~ for Sawing	4	25		
Brockway	"	Brockway, to Sawing 2739 ft			10	96
Otis	"	Otis, " " 845 ft,			3	38
Atwater	"	Atwater, " " 915 ft			3	66
			67	11	65	55

Mill Family May 15. 1880

Knittle	15	Knittle, to Sawing 3307 ft. Paid			16	53
	19	Lumber Sold,				50
Joseph	"	Joseph, C. B.		50		
	21	Beet Seed Bought,		80		
	26	Business Expense, [illegible]	1	24		
	"	Stamps		40		
	28	Miscellaneous [illegible]	3	93		
June Joseph	2	Jo Chon Paid for work,	6	00		
Loman	7	Loman, to Lumber, Paid			75	00
	"	Paid for mower,	75	00		
	8	Calf Skin Sold,			1	25
	"	Received for Sawing			1	00
	24	~~[illegible] Bot.~~	[illegible]	00		
	"	1 Pare Shoes.	2	10		
	25	Paid on Shoes,		50		
	26	" " Lumber.	4	00		
July	3	August Smith, to Cash, 2010 ft	~~3~~	~~20~~		
Lawrence	5	Lawrence Ausker, to Cash,	1	00		
	10	Deaf Man.	~~3~~	~~00~~		
	17	Lumber Sold,			4	20
Poljack,	"	Poljack Cr, for work.	7	50		
	"	Paid for work.	3	00		
	22	Witness fee, Paid S. Thomas.	12	00		
Benjamin	"	B. Jenks, to Cash,	~~5~~	~~00~~		
"	30	" "	5	00		
August	5	Shoes Mended,	1	00		
Loman		Loman, on Lumber. Cr,			5	00
	9	Rent of House, Tenant.			5	00
	"	Wreck of old Omnibus, Sold.			15	00
	10	Lumber Sold.				50
	13	Work.	1	75		
Beckenb	14	Lumber. Sold to Beckenbau 1937 ft @ $18 per M,			34	87
Poljack	"	Rent Rcd of Poljack.			2	00
Brockway	"	Paid R. Brockway, on Logs,	10	00		
	"	Saw Arbour Repaired	4	00		
		Posted to Date.	139	72	160	55

		Knott Family August 16 1880.	Expense		Income	
Buckenbau	16	Buckenbaugh, to two load Lumber, 713 & 960 ft at $18.00 per M.			25	00
Rose	"	Rose, to 19 tounge sticks 12 ft. 20,00 per M.			4	56
Beckenb	"	Beckenbaugh, to 652 ft lumber at 18.00 per M			11	74
Loman	"	Loman, to 744 ft Lumber, at 25,00 per M			18	60
"	17	" By Cash on Lumber,			5	00
	"	Lumber planed,	1	50		
	"	Broom Corn Bot.	21	90		
	18	Broom Handles Sold, Rec'd on same,			7	00
Loman	20	Loman to Lumber, 529 ft. at 25 M. Rec'd on.			10	00
	26	Sugar Bot		90		
	"	Miscellaneous 45-165-5,60-05				
	28	Lime Bot, 2 bush, ,25		50		
Septem	2	Benjamin Jenkins, to Pork, 10 lbs, ,10	1	05		
Lawrence	3	L Asker, to mending shoe		20		
	"	Oil for machinery, 5 gal. ,35	1	75		
Beckenbau	4	Beckenbaw Cr By Cash on Lumber			20	00
Lawrence	8	L, Ausker, to cash,	1	00		
Joseph	11	J. Chon, to Tobacco, 1/2 lb, ,27 1/4		13		13
	12	" " Medacin		20		
	"	Work, picking up Apples,	1	35		
	"	Broom corn Bought,	25	00		
	15	Seed Rye Bot	3	00		
	"	Lumber for Granary, Bot	9	00		
	16	Twine Bot,	6	84		
	"	Tax "		31		
	"	Brooms Sold,			12	00
	18	Work, Threshing,	3	00		
	20	" "	1	25		
	23	Locks Bot	2	05		
Benjamin	25	To Wheat, 2 bushels, $1.10	2	20	2	20
"	"	" Coffee, 5 lbs, ,25	1	25	1	20
"	"	" Pepper,		20		20
"	"	" Saleratus,		10		10
Poljack	"	By picking Apples,	2	00		
	27	Work,	3	00		
		Posted to Deb.	15D	16	117	15

		Mill Family, September 29 1880	Expense		Income	
Sept	29	Broomcorn bot,	20	00		
	"	Twine	1	90		
	"	Brooms Sold, 13½ doz.			26	50
	"	Work, Done,	1	38		
	"	Aples Sold,				75
October	5	Edward Elliot, for work,	1	00		
	6	Apples, Sold,			2	00
	"	Pasture Rent,			1	00
	7	Apples, Sold,			1	00
Benjamin	8	B Jenkins to Cash,	3	60		
"	"	Sugar 5 lbs. 7½,		38		
"	"	Tea $1,00 & Sweet Potatoes, 30 cts	1	30		
	"	Our selves Sugar,		75		
	10	Apples Sold,			1	62
	"	Paid for Work, to Jo Kohn,	2	00		
	11	Brooms Sold, 20 doz,			39	51
	"	Twine Bot,	1	96		
	"	Broom Corn Bot,	34	80		
	"	Medicine,		37		
		I have examined this book and				
		find The accounts stand thus—				
		Since January 1st 1880 till Oct. 11th				
		Expenses	902	31		
		Income			973	29
		Showing a balance in favor of				
		Income of $71.02 But we only				
		find with Elder Curtis $13.36 cts				
		This deficit shows a balance of				
		$57.66 We learn by Center family	(The true bal. in favor			
		Books that the Mill family owe them	(of income over Exp.			
		$62.00 on their June tax.	(Note. Afterwards found to have been			
		W. Reynolds —	(paid to Center family.			
Center						
		Carried Over to Page 14.	912	36	973	29

		Mill Family Oct 18th 1880.	Expense		Income	
October	21	Brought over from Page 13.	$12	36	$73	29
	"	Brooms Sold, 10½ doz.			20	81
	"	1 bbl Sugar Bot. ~~200 lbs~~, 7½.	21	00		
	"	Repairs on harness. .50		50		
	"	1 Jack Knife, for colored boy. Dewy		50		
	"	Medacin, Bot.	2	00		
	"	1 Choping Ax & helve. Dewy.	1	50		
	"	1 Milk Strainer. Dewy.				
	"	Sharvins Sold				25
	"	Gumming & filing Saw	2	95		
	"	Donations		20		
	"	Paid W. Dyke, 50 on C's account		50		
	"	E. L. Cr By Cash.			4	00
	22	Oysters Bot		28		
	"	Whip "		25		
	23	Paid to boys for Work at apples.	1	40		
	25	Hardware — Mill furnishings	4	05		
	"	E. L. Cr by Cash.			13	70
	"	1 pare Mits for H. Cosgrove.	1	00		
	26	Medacin.		25		
	"	Labels. 1000.		75		
	"	2 pares Socks for H. Cosgrove, 40		80		
	"	Miscellaneous 33-25			14	
Jinny &		Billy commenced work on the 25th				
Benja	"	~~To 2 bushels Wheat, 1.10~~ transferred to his	~~2~~	~~20~~	Book	
Blackwell	29	Blackwell Paid on Apples.			18	00
	"	Twine.		73		
	"	Oil.		90		
~~Dyke~~	~~"~~	~~Rec'd of W. Dyke 5 bush corn, ground~~, Cr, on page 15.				
	20	E. Elliot. to Cash		75.		
	"	Boyes Cr by husking corn 70 bush 15	paid	on page 15		
	"	Brooms Sold. 20 doz.			36	00
	"	Matches, bot		70		
Novem	2	Revets, Bot.		45		
	"	Mits, 2 pare, 1,00	2	00		
		Carried up to page 15.	$55	62	1066	05

1880.

		Mill Family November 2nd	Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 14.	955	62	1066	05
Nov	2	Broomhandles Sold, 1 M.			14	00
	"	Paid hired labour,	2	00		
	"	Business Expense, carried over to page 16.				
	"	Miscellaneous,				
	2	Paid to W. Dyke, chop fee,	3	30		
	"	Twine Bot,	1	40		
	4	Old Iron Sold. 2445 lb ,01			24	45
	"	" Brass, 15 lbs " ,16			2	40
	"	Oil 1 galon Linseed, ,60		60		
	"	Donation 20		20		
	"	Literature		08		
	"	Plow Point, 1,		50		
Dewy	"	Settled with Dewy, Dr to Brooms			42	86
Oct	30	" " Cr. by Goods,	42	86		
Novem	4	Loman, to W. Ash plank 152 ft.				
	5	Lumber Sold, 330 ft 12,00			4	44
	"	E. L. Cr. Cash,			2	50
	"	Broom Handles 5 M. 16,00			80	00
	"	E. L. to Cash.	6	00		
	~~"~~	~~Brooms 13 doz.~~			~~24~~	[illegible]
	6	Harware,	2	50		
	"	Dry Goods.	1	40		
	"	1 Pare Boots. Boy Willy	3	00		
	"	Chop. of W. Dyke, paid.	2	90		
	"	Brooms Sold. 7 1/2 doz			15	31
	"	Paid for husking corn, 125 bush ,05	6	25		
Jinny	6	James Lewis, to Cash. ,10		00		
	8	Brooms, 14 1/2 doz. 4 & 5			27	24
	"	" 5 " 6 2,25.			11	25
	"	Twine bot	4	55		
	"	Tax. "	1	56		
	9	Edward Eleot, to Cash.	1	25		
	"	Hardware,	1	91		
	"	Paid Dyke for 2 bushels corn ,50	1	00		
		Carried over to page 16.	1038	31	1290	50

Witt Family, November 12th 1880

			Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 15,	1038	31	1290	50
Nov	9	E. L. to payment on cows.	80	00		
	12	" " Screenings,	1	40		
	"	Business Expense,	1	65		
	"	Paid old debt, Cash		50		
	"	Chop feed, 100 lbs. 1.00	1	00		
		Miscellaneous	1	69		
	15	E. L. to Cash on Stock	10	00		
	15	" By " "			20	00
	12	1 Bull bought, paid share	19	00		
	17	E. L. to Meal, 1075 lbs. 01 bags 12	10	63		
	"	Old machinery Sold,			17	50
	18	Horse Shoeing,	2	60		
	"	" Blankets, 2, 1.40	2	80		
	"	Paid on Broomcorn,	50	00		
	"	Bot " 1 bale, not paid 302 lbs. 5½	16	61		
	"	Sold Brooms, 18 doz.			30	00
	"	Received of C. Cramer, Cash			20	00
Henry	19	H. Cosgrove, to 1 pair Boots 24	3	00		
Seneca	"	S. Thomas, to Lumber, 300 ft 19.00	5	70	~~5~~	~~70~~
Edward	"	E. Elliot, to 1 Cap, plush,		75		
	"	Old Machinery, Sold			14	30
Loman	"	Loman, By Cash on Lumber,			15	00
Beckenbaugh	"	Beckenbaugh, By Cash in full			12	65
Babcock	"	Bot of Babcock, prepared Coffee 25 lbs. 16	4	00		
"	"	" " Tobacco, Smoking, 27,	8	10		
	20	Broomcorn, Paid on account,	20	00		
	"	1 Cap,	2	50		
E. L.	"	Scraps Bot,		55		
Loman	"	Loman to Lumber, 579 ft, 20				
Hurd	"	Babcock & Hurd. Tobac. returned to,			20	91
E. L.	"	Overshoes 1 pair,	1	75		
		~~[illegible]~~ Boyd to Cash	3	20		
		~~[illegible]~~ack, to Cash for work		75		
E. L.	23	By Cash on account,			15	97
		Carried up to page 17.	1296	49	1467	83

Mill		Family, November 23rd 1880	Expense		Income	
Nov	23	Brought over from page 16	1296	49	1467	83
E L	"	To Meat 27 lbs, 4,50	12	19		
"	"	Groceries		76		
Seneca	"	S Thomas, to Spices,		64		
	"	" Tobacco, 1/2 lb, Smoke, 27,		14		14
	25	Chop of Dyke,	3	00		
	"	Repairs on Mill machinery,		55		
	"	Miscellaneous, 25-25-				
	"	Buckwheat, Flour,	1	50		
	"	Oil Meal,	1	00		
	"	Lumber Sold, 520 ft Ash,			11	50
	"	Business Expense, 25-				
Benja	"	B, Jenkins, to Wheat, 2 bushels, 1,00	2	00	2	00
Jimy	26	J Lewis, to Cash, for work	2	00		
Willy	"	Wm " "	2	00		
	26	Mill Saw bot,	11	00		
	"	Old " Sold,			1	00
Seneca	"	S, Thomas, to Cash,	2	00		
Lawrence	"	L, Ausker, to 1 pare bots		65		
	27	Twine Bot,	1	40		
	"	Old Machinery Sold			5	50
Edward	"	E, Eleot, to 1 pare Boots,	3	00		
	"	Stamps, Bot		50		
Lawrence	"	L, Ausker, to undershirts 2, ,50	1	00		
	"	Hardware,		85		
Dyke	"	W, Dyke to Cash for Chop feed,	5	90		
E, L,	17	Meat bot for, 1075 lbs 1,00	10	75		
Seneca	27	S, Thomas, to Tobacco, 1 lb, ,51		54		54
"	"	" Sugar 12 lbs, 8⅓	1	00		
	29	Brooms Sold, 15 doz,			29	36
E, L,	"	By Cash on account,			13	00
Henry	"	H Cosgrove, to Tobacco, 1 lb,		51		51
	"	Saleratus 1 Box, 60 lbs, ,06	3	60		
	"	Meat 2 lbs, ,15		30		
	"	Molases, 2 gallons, ,75	1	50		
			1365	74	1527	19

Mill		Family November 28, 1880	Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 17.	1365	74	1527	19
November	29	~~S Thomas, to Flour 50lbs,~~	~~1~~	~~56~~		
Lion	30	J Lion, to 1 bag Chop	1	00	1	00
Decem	1	Bags bot. 5, .18		90		
	"	Business Ex.		55		
	"	Oil, Lard, 1 gal, 1.00	1	00		
	"	" Can,		75		
	"	Iron bot.		85		
	"	Miscellaneous	1	58		
	"	Oil, Carosene, 5 gal, .17		85		
	"	Hardware,	2	05		
Elliot	"	E. Elliot, to mending boots,		15		
Lewis,	"	J Lewis, to Mittens, 1 pair, 1.00	1	00	1	00
	2	Chop feed	5	00		
	"	Paid on Broom Corn,	20	00		
	"	Rye flour, bot		75		
Lion	3	John to Cash	6	00		
"	"	" Chop, 3 bags, 100 lbs, 1.30	3	90	3	15
Thomas	"	Seneca, to tobacco ½ lb, .27		13		13
	"	Sawdust Sold,		~~20~~		20
	4	Ext Dandelion, ½ lb 1.50		75		
E. L.	"	To Screenings, 325 lbs, .75	2	44		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Sugar, 6 lbs, 8½,		51		51
Beckenbaugh	"	To Lumber, Ash, inch, 549 ft				
Thomas,	Novem 29	Seneca to Flour, 50 lbs, of Dyke,	1	40		
	6	Twine bot.	2	68		
Cleveland	Burial Case Co. "	Lumber Sold, 2120 ft 20.00			42	40
	"	Brooms to Southworth, 22 doz			41	18
	"	Horse Blanket.	1	75		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to bead clothing	3	50		
E L	"	By Cash 12 & bead clothing 3.50			15	50
"	"	To paying cowboy H Cosgrove	12	00		
	7	Broomcorn bot of Center, 279 lbs. 7c	19	53		
	"	Sawdust Sold,				85
E. L.	"	By Cash on ~~exchange of~~ discount on screenings,			1	22
		Carried up to page 19.	1456	91	1635	23

Mill Family, December 7th 1880

			Expense		Income	
Dec.	7	Brought up from page 18.	1456	91	1635	23
	"	Flour, of Dyke, 25 lbs, 3c		75		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Rag Carpet, 19 yds,	9	50	9	50
"	"	" Wheat, 2 bushels, 1,00	2	00		
"		" Meat, 19 lbs, ,06	1	14		
"		" " 20 " ,04		80		
"		" to 1 Box matches		30		
	8	Paid for Work, husking corn,		50		
	9	Sawdust, ,75. Sawing 1,00	~~1~~	~~75~~	1	75
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Coat, 4,00 Overalls ,50	4	50		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1 Crock Butter 23¼ lbs, & Crock ,21	5	55		
"	"	" Tea, 3 lbs, ,45	1	35		
	"	Bo't Hard Soap, 60 bars, ,05	3	00		
	"	" No 3 Sobells, 2000, ,75	1	50		
	"	Received of Beckenbaugh & Son on cash Lumber,			20	00
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1 ham 10 lbs, ,12½	1	25		
	"	Miscellaneous, ,15				
	"	Business Ex. 25				
	"	Tea, 2 lbs, Black, ,45		90		
	10	Chop, 297 lbs, 1,05	3	13		
Lion	"	John, to Cash,	6	00		
"	"	" Chop, 1 bag	1	25		
"	"	" By 3 bags returned, 25		75		
E. L.	11	To Beef, 454 lbs, 5½	22	70		
	"	Paid for Shoker,	5	00		
Willy	"	~~to 1 pare Mittens~~ Woolen		~~65~~		
Jenkins		Benjamin to " " Calf	1	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Flour, 116 lbs,	3	48		
Lion	13	John, to 1 bag feed 1,00 & bag 25	1	25		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Tobacco ½ lb of Ch & ½ Sm		41		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tobacco, 1 lb Ch. & ¼ Smok		68		
	"	Drugs,		25		
	"	Twine,	2	12		
	"	Willy to mits 65, & Tobac 20,		85		
E. L.	"	By Cash,			20	00
		Carried over to page 20.	1528	97	1676	98

Oct 26, 60 Nov 18, Transfer from old Book

Mill Family	December 13. 1880.		Expense		Income	
		Brought Over from page 19	1529	97		
Dec	14	1 Belt, 11 inch, 4 ply, 50 ft. long,	29	25	1676	92
	"	Oil, 5 galons, ,17		85		
	"	Brooms, 20 doz, No 6, 2,50			50	00
	"	Drugs		50		
	"	Miscellaneous, 20-48		62		
Willy	"	Tobacco		30		30
	15	Oil, Lubricating, 1 gal				
	"	Business Ex. 2.05-25-28	2	58		
Dewy	16	Dewy, to 3-4&5 Brooms, one Doz each	~~6~~	~~00~~	6	00
"	"	" By 1 Keg B. Nails,	3	20		
"	"	" " Sundries		55		
	"	Brooms, 2 Doz 4&5, 2,&2,25			4	25
Lion	17	John to Cash	3	00		
"	"	" Chop 25 lbs		28		
"	"	" By 1 bag, ,25		25		
E.L.	"	1 Horse tread power, bot,	35	00		
Beckenbough	18	Beckenbough By Cash for Lumber			20	00
Thomas	"	Seneca to Cash,	20	00		
Jenkins		Benjamin to Cash,	5	00		
Cosgrove		Henry, to Cash, for Work	2	00		
E.L.	"	1 Feed Cutter, bot,	55	00		
Cleveland	"	Bontecou co, by Cash for Lumber			139	38
Lion		John, to Chop, 83, 1,08 per C,		86		
Elcot,		Edward to Tobacco, 1 lb chewing		54		54
E.L.	20	By Cash,			13	00
	"	Lumber Sold			1	00
	"	Paid on live Stock,	19	00		
	"	Miscellaneous,				75
	21	Bot Chop 540 lbs 1,08 of Dyke,	6	25		
Lion		John to Chop 100 " 1,08, bag 25	1	33	1	08
Thomas		Seneca to Tobacco, Smoking ½		14		14
Center	22	Family, J. Norton, to Cash, for taxes,	75	00		
Barny	"	to Cash, for Work,	12	00		
Lion	"	John to 3 bags Chop 300 lbs	3	00		
Andrews	By "	Bot Andrews brothers Feed ½ ton				
			1803	27	1913	06

Mill Family	December 23d	1880.	Expenses		Income	
		Brought over from page 19	1803	27	1913	06
Dec	23	Lumber Sold,			2	80
Thomas,	"	Frank, to Cash,	5	00		
"		Seneca, "	3	00		
	24	Miscellaneous				
	"	1 Pair Specticles, Pebble,	4	00		
	"	Medacine, Ext Dandelion,		75		
	"	Groceries,		84		
	"	Files, ½ doz. Mill,	2	10		
	"	Lard Oil, 1 gal,		76		
	"	Chop, of Dyke,	2	63		
	"	1 Cowhide Sold, 69 lb. 08			5	52
	"	1 Calf skin			1	00
Lewis	25	James, to Cash for work,	3	00		
Dec	11	G Brockway to Sawing 5507 ft 4.00	22	00	22	00
		(paid on old debt				
Cows	27	Milk business Cr by Cash			20	00
	"	Gumming Saw,	2	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tobacco ½ lb chewing.		27		
"	"	Frank, " " " "		27		
	"	Medacine 10 65-50				
	28	Recieved Cash of Blackwell on apples			20	00
Dairy	"	Cr. By Cash,				95
Lion	"	John to Lumber	1	50	1	50
Blackwell.		Jerod, to sawing,			1	25
	"	Sawdust Sold,				50
	29	Tea, 2 lbs. ,50	1	00		
	31	Broomcorn, Bot	17	70		
	"	Twine, "	4	31		
Thomas		Frank, to Mits 1,00 Overalls 50	1	50		
			1873	90	1988	48
	"	To Medacine and from Cow Book	10	23		
		Cash on hand	29	81		
			1913	94		

		Mill Family January 1st 1881.	Expense		Income	
James	1	S. Thomas for Sawing Cash,	10	00		
	"	Donations,		14		
Thomas	3	Seneca, to 6 Tobacco, ,54 lb,		54		
Dairy	"	By Cash, on account, *			23	00
	"	Sawdust, Sold,				55
Thomas	"	Seneca, By Balance on account	~~7~~	~~30~~	7	30
Dairy	"	To 1 Root Cutter *	12	00		
	"	1 Gross Matches	2	15		
	"	Miscellaneous		35		
Beckenbag	"	Beckenbaugh By Cash for Lumber,			20	00
	4	Wood 3½ cords, choped,	2	63		
	"	1 Ax Bot,	1	25		
Barny	5	Barny, to Cash for cutting logs,	12	00		
	"	1 Ax Bot,	1	25		
Thomas,	6	Seneca, to Cash,	1	25		
Center	"	J Norton to 75 trees" Sold to Wm Wetzell				
	"	Received on settlement with Davy			1	25
Andrews		Bot of Andrews Bros, Feed, 1861 lb.	13	61		
	7	Sawdust Sold,				75
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Wheat, 2 bushels 1,10	2	20		
"	"	" " Cash,		50		
James	8	Lewis, to Cash, for Work,	5	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry " " "	1	50		
Loman	"	Loman By Cash on Lumber,			15	00
	"	Coffee, Bot, 5 lbs. ,16		80		
Thomas	10	Seneca to Tobacco, ¾ lb. ,27		21		
	"	Sawdust,				50
	"	Iron bot,		45		
	"	~~Coffee, 5 lbs, ,16~~		~~80~~		
Dairy	"	By Cash, on account, *			20	00
"	"	To Screenings, 200 lb, ,75	1	50		
Burial Case,	11	Cleveland Co. By Cash for 7714 ft White Wood Lumber			154	28
	"	Paid to Babcoc & co in full of account,	39	24		
	"	" Andrews Bros, Cash for Feed *	21	65		
	"	Brooms Sold, 18 doz,			33	75
		Carried Up, to Page 23,	134	08	276	38

Mill Family	January 11th	1881.	Expense		Income	
		Brought up from Page 22.	134	08	276	38
	11	Broomcorn bot,	50	00		
	11	Leather, 1 Side Harness,	5	22		
	"	Sulfer, Flowres of, 50 lbs. ,05	2	50		
	"	1 Lanthorn, & 1 doz Globes,	2	75		
	"	Hardware.	1	56		
	"	Literature, Cleveland Leader,	1	25		
Jenkins	12	Benjamin, to 1 Pair Shoes	5	00		
	"	Oil Bot, 5 gal, at .17 & 1 at .80	1	65		
	"	Business Ex, 75	1	00		
Dairy	"	To Meat & Sewet, *	1	35		
	"	Mill, Sawdust & Lumber,			2	25
Thomas	13	Seneca, to Cash.	3	00		
Dairy	"	To Meat. 500 lbs. 1,00 *	5	00		
	"	Chop. of Dyke, 507 lbs 5,10.	5	58		
	14	Sawing for Wade.			2	07
	"	Hard Ware		50		
	"	Manure, bot.	10	00		
C. C.	15	To Cash,	2	00		
Dairy	"	To 1 Cow *	40	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash,	10	00		
"	"	" Tobacco, 1/2 lb Chew.		27		
	"	Lumber Sold				42
Ansker	"	Lawrence to Cash for Newspaper,		50		
Eliot	"	Edward, " " "		50		
Dairy	17	By Cash *			2	50
	"	" for Broom				20
	"	Donation		22		
Dairy	"	By Cash *			20	00
"	"	To Payment on Stock *	55		55	00
Thomas	18	Seneca, to 4 1/2 lbs Pork ,11		50		
Cosgrove	"	to Medicine		20		
	"	Twine, 4 1/2 lb Balls		55		
~~Thomas~~		~~Seneca, to Tea 4 lbs~~				
Dairy	20	By Cash on Dotys account. *			1	25
Thomas	"	Frank, to Overshoes.	1	75		
		Carried Over to Page 24	341	71	365	07

Mill Family January 20, 1881

			Expense		Income	
January	20	Brought Over from Page 23	341	71	365	07
	"	Brooms. B/p 3/, G 4/, & 5, 5s.			41	31
Dairy	"	to Cash, paid Doty on cows, *	8	75		
"	"	" for Meat 50 lbs, .04 *	2	00		
"	"	" Butter 18 " .20 *	3	60		
	"	Twine Bot.		85		
Willy	"	to Shirts, 2.	1	20		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork 26 lbs, .10	2	60		
"	"	" Tea, 5 lbs, .45	2	25		
"	"	" Flour, 1/4 Sack	1	75		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat 26 lbs, .04	1	04		
Cosgrove	20	Henry, to Tobacco, 1/2 lb, .54		27		27
	21	Donations	5	15		
	"	Stock.			1	02
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash,	21	20		
	"	Sawdust Sold,				50
Dairy	22	to 400 lbs 1,00 Meal, *	4	00		
"	"	" Oat meal 64 lbs, *		80		
	"	Chop for horses 536 " 1,10	5	88		
		Due balance of 2,07 paid,				
Thomas	24	Seneca, to 6 bundels refuse handls .25	1	50	* Dairy 15	00
"	"	Frank, to Tobacco, 1/2, .54		27		27
	25	Twine Bot	6	41		
	"	Lace "		80		
Dairy	"	Meat, 50 lbs, .04 *	2	00		
"	"	Mending & headcord, *		77		
	"	Oil, Lamp.		85		
~~Lewis~~	"	~~James, to 1 pare Boots~~				
	"	Broomhandles Sold			1	50
	"	Bells, of Dewey.				
	"	2 One bushel Baskits of Dewey.				
Dairy	"	To Medasin, *		75		
Thomas	26	Seneca, to Tobacco, Sm		27		27
	"	Literature, Dickie Paper,	2	25		
Beckenbaugh	"	Beckenbaugh & Sons, By Cash on Lumber,			20	00
		Carried up to Page 25	418	92	439	38

Mill Family. January 26th 1881. Expense Income.

			Expense $	cts	Income $	cts
		Brought up from page 24	418	92	439	38
Jan	26	Baskets, Bot.	3	00		
	"	Stamps and Cards.		35		
	"	Bunnys.	1	35		
Willy	"	Billson, to 1 pare Mits.		65		
Lewis,	"	James to 1 pare Boots.	2	75		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1 Pare Overshoes.	1	75		
	"	Self 1 pare Mits.		65		
	"	Miscellaneous 25		25		
Lewis	"	James, to 1 Pare Gloves	1	25		
	"	Oil, Lubricating, 1 galon		50		
Cosgrove	27	Henry, to 1 Pare Mits.		65		
Dairy	"	To Tea, 5 lbs .45	2	25		
"	"	Molases. 1 gal.		68		
"	"	Oil Meal, 18 lbs. .02 *		36		
Cosgrove	28	Henry, to Tobacco. ½ lb Plug.		27		27
Willie	"	Borny to Cash on account,	13	00		
		being in full of all work, and logs scale to date,				
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 6 bunches Matches, 1½		09		
Willie	"	Birny, to 1 Broom.		25		
Dairy	31	By Cash, 12,00 & Calf sold 2,75. *		–	14	75
"	"	To Meal, 200 lbs, 1,00 *	2	00		
	"	Donations, 25		25		
	"	Groceries.		75		
	"	Sawdust Sold.				50
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tobacco, 1 lb .54		54		54
"	"	" Account Paid 11,93 for 11238 feet	11	93	Sawing.	
Beebee	"	Samuel, Dr. to 1 Ox slead, 2,00				
February	2	Cleveland B. C. W By Cash on lumber, 13607 ft			272	14
	"	Brooms Sold, 44 Doz.		–	83	07
	"	Paid on Broomcorn. Cash, in full,	68	00		
Dairy	"	To Meal, 1 Ton, $7½ per C. *	17	50		
	"	Chop Bo't. ½ Ton, 1,03	10	30		
	"	Bags, 18, 24c.	4	32		
	"	1 Coat.	12	75		
		Carried ~~up to~~ over to Page 26.	577	31	810	64

		Mill Family, February 2nd 1881.	Expense		Income	
		Brought Over from Page 25.	577	31	810	64
February	2	Groceries.		45		
	"	Donations,		25		
	"	Miscellany,				
	"	Lumber Sold.			1	85
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to 1 Coat.	8	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Cash,	1	00		
	"	Gave, to apply on Center's Organ,	5	00		
Jenkins.	"	Benjamin, to Meat, 21lbs. 4c.		85		
Dyke	4	Walter. to Cash in full, on account,	2	07		
	"	1 Sack Flour, for G. Thomas Paid	1	60		
	"	1 Law Book, Bot.	1	60		
	"	Business Ex.		70		
	"	Twine Bot.		94		
	5	Wood Sold. to Dyke, 2 cords, 1,00			2	00
Eliot.	"	Edward. to Cash.	4	00		
Thomas.	7	~~[illegible]~~ Frank. to Cash.	5	00		
	"	Twine, Bot.	2	41		
Lewis	"	James, to 1 pare Woollen Mittens		65		
Thomas	"	George. to Cash for work,	1	00		
Cosgrove,	10	Henry to Tobacco ½ lb. Ch. 54c.		27		
	"	Live Stock,			1	00
Thomas,	"	Frank. to Tobacco ½ lb Ch, "		27		27
	"	Broomcorn bot of C2,720, 42. 7c	2	94		
Davis	7	By Cash on account. *			17	50
	11	Lumber Sold				60
&	12	Sawdust Sold, two horse load,				50
Jenkins	"	Benjamin. to Tobacco ½ lb 54c.		27		27
Jan'	1	Soap hard 5 lbs. 6c.		30		
"	"	Matches 1 Bot. 6c.		06		
"	6	Lamp Oil 5½. gal' 18c.		90		
"	8	Sugar 62½. lbs' 8¾c.	5	07		
"	"	Butter 13 lbs' 26c.	3	38		
"	14	Apples. 2½. bush' 50c.	1	25		
		Carried up to Page 27	627	48	834	63

Mill Family February 12th 1881. Expense Income

			Expense $	cts	Income $	cts
Feb	12	Brot up from page 26.	627	48	834	63
Jenkins	"	Benjamin to Sundries From Kitchen				
	"	From Aug 27th 1880 to Feb 1st 1881	8	80		
Thomas	"	Frank, to Tobacco, ½ lb Sm 28¢.		14		
"	14	Seneca, to Cash.		50		
	"	Sugar, 1 bbl. 308 lbs. 8½¢.	26	18		
	"	Brooms Sold, 8½ No 3, 4-4, 4.5, & 4½-6.			39	31
	"	Lamp Oil, 5 gal. 17¢.		85		
	"	Business Ex.		85		
Thomas	15	Seneca ~~George~~, to Cash.	1	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin. to Meat. 22 lbs 4¢.	1	04		
"	"	" Coffee. 5 lbs. 16¢.		80		
Dairy	"	By Cash on account. *			20	00
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tobacco. Sm. 1 lb. 27¢.		27		
	"	Shaker Manifesto. Donation.	5	00		
	16	Hard Ware.	4	33		
Billson	"	Willy, to Cash.	1	00		
	"	Miscellaneous. 30-40		30		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash.	2	00		
	17	Brooms. 1 doz. 1.75 & 2.25.			2	00
	"	Sawing for L.V. Cemetery, 3000 ft. 4.00			12	00
Thomas	19	Seneca to Cash 2.00, Pork, 10¼ lbs 11¢.	3	13		
"	"	" Tobacco, ¼ lb Ch 54¢.		14		
Thomas	"	Frank, to 2 Plasters, 25¢.		50		
	"	Tea, ½ lb 90¢.		45		
Beck	"	Beckenbaugh, By Cash for Lumber			20	00
	"	Car Wheel, for Saw Mill.	1	62		
	"	Oil, Lamp. 5 gal. 17¢.		85		
	21	Chop. Bot 100 lbs.		95		
	"	Lumber Sold. 15 ft. $3.00				45
Thomas	22	Seneca, for George, Flour 1 qr Sack	~~1~~	~~58~~		
Lewis	"	James, to Cash, on Clothing.	3	30		
	"	1 Sack flour bot.	~~1~~	~~59~~		
	"	Tobacco, 1 box, 10 lbs 54¢.	5	40		
	"	1 Pruning Saw.	1	50		
		Carried Over to Page 28.	701	54	928	39

Mill	Family,	February 22d 1881.	Expense		Income	
			$	cts.	$	cts.
		Brought Over from Page 27.	701	54	928	39
February	22	2 Iron Weges, 9½ lbs, 6d.		57		
	"	Lumber Sawed for Neighbours			8	16
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Flour 2 Sacks, 1,58	3	16		
Lewis	23	Settled with James, for 4 months Work				
"	"	at $5.00 for 1, & 6 for 3, lacking 4 days, $22.00				
"	"	Due on settlement 1.70 Paid	1	70		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Cash,		50		
	"	Business, Ex 50-30-15-20-				
	24	Brooms 4 Doz. 2,25			9	00
East Hous	"	To 1000 Handles, $14.00 & 4 lbs Twine 26d. Dr.			15	00
Thomas	"	Seneca, to tobacco 1 lb 6 & ½ Sm, 53 & 27d		67		
Willin	25	Barny, to Cash for choping wood,	10	00		
	"	Old Saw Sold.			1	40
	"	Gumming Saw,	1	75		
	"	Files exchanged. 5. 35d	1	75		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash,	1	39		
"	26	" "	12	50		
	"	Stock,			1	00
	"	Sawdust.				50
Cosgrove	28	Henry, to Cash	6	50		
	"	Dry Fruit.	1	80		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash,	2	00		
	"	Mending 1 Pare Boots.		90		
Dairy	"	Cr By Cash,			117	00
	"	Brooms 2½ Doz. 37.44			37	44
March	1	Dairy to Midlings, 1000 lb	8	50		
Thomas	"	Frank to Cash,	2	00		
"	"	Seneca to Sundries from Kitchen & Sold During Feb.	2	97		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, " " "	1	09		
Thomas	1	Frank, to Tobacco ½ lb 53d.		27		
"	2	Seneca, to balance from January		94		
"	"	Paid balance on sawing	17	97		
Dairy	"	To Midlings, 2 tons,	24	00		
		Carried up to page 29.	$814	47	1102	89

Mill Farmity. March. 3rd 1881 Expense Income

			Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 28.	$814	47	1102	39.
March	3	Nails 2 Kegs 3,25 & 375.	7	00		
Dairy	"	to Meat 35 lbs 5¢	1	75		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat 24	1	20		
	"	Oil 5 gal. 16¢. Lamp.		80		
	"	Business.	2	15		
	"	Oil 1 gal. Lubricating 35¢.		35		
	4	Hard Ware.	1	35		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork. 20 lbs 11¢ & Tob ½ lb 28 [illegible]	2	34		14
	"	Medacine		95		
	"	Overshoes, 1 Pare.	1	60		
	"	~~Sawing for~~ Lumber to Niff & Gale, 224 ft			4	00
Ebbert	"	Edward, to Tobacco ½ lb Dm 27		14		
Dairy	7	By Cash			20	00
	8	Renewed policy on Barn.	10	00		
Emery	"	to Cash. for work.	20	00		
	"	Miscellanous.	1	93		
	"	Baskets, 2 Doz, Market, 50¢.	1	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tobacco, ½ lb each, 27 & 53¢		40		
	"	1 Check Valve, for Water pipes.	3	08		
	"	Hard Ware, Buckles, 4 Doz.	1	15		
Thomas	9	Seneca to Cash.	2	00		
"	"	Frank. "	2	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, "	1	00		
Dairy	"	To Meat. 35 lbs. 5¢.	1	75		
	10	Grass Seed Bot. 232 lbs. bag 22¢	7	68		
	"	Medacine	1	40		
	"	Apples Sold,			1	65
Thomas	"	Seneca to 1¼ Sack Flour,	1	58		
"	"	" Pork, 8⅔ lbs 11¢		96		
Dury	"	to Brooms 2½ Doz 6⁰, 2½ 5⁰ & 2, 4⁰.	Pass	Book	10	00
"	"	By Cash,			5	00
Duty	"	to Sawdust, 6 loads, 50¢. Paid			3	00
Cosgrove	"	Henry. to Cash.	1	50		
Dairy	11	to Meat 32 lbs 5¢.	1	60		
		Carried over to page 30.	$933	99	1151	54

Mill Family, March 11th 1881. Expense Income.

		Brought over from page 29	893	99	1151	54
March	11	Paid Cash on Cows, to H Chner	20	00		
	"	1 pare boots bot.	4	50		
	"	to Cash for mending shoes,		60		
Jenkins,	"	Benjamin, to Medacine.		20		
Hayes	"	Emery A to Cash, on settlement,	16	50		
	.	Business	1	45		
Dairy	14	To Cash paid for 2 Cows 30,00,	60	00		
"	"	By Cash on account.			20	00
Willer	"	Barny, to Cash on choping.	15	62		
	.	Donations,		35		
Cleveland	"	Brisolcon Co By Cash on Lumber,			134	24
	"	Hard Ware bot.		40		
Thomas	15	Seneca to Cash.	2	50		
Willer	"	Barny, to Cash on final settlement,	53	08		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork. 10lbs, 11¢	1	10		
"	"	" to Tea, ½ lb, 50¢.		25		
	"	Medacin,	1	80		
Beckenbr	"	Beckenbaug, By Cash, on Lumber			50	00
	18	Hard Ware from Dewy,	11	80		
		Sawdust				75
Thomas	18	Seneca to Pork 11¾ lbs 11¢	1	30		
"	"	Mark. to Grass Seed. 1 bushel.	2	85		
"	"	Seneca to Beef 26 lbs 5¢	1	30		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to " 24 lbs 5¢	1	20		
"	"	Wall paper, 3 double rolls, & 30¢ Bord	1	25		
Dairy	"	To Beef, 37½ lbs 5¢	1	88		
	"	Fruit bot 5 lbs. 36¢.	1	80		
Dairy	"	By Cash for Board, of ice men.			7	75
Billson		Willy to Tobacco 2 plugs		14		
Thomas		Seneca. to Tobacco ½ Ch & ½ Sm,		40		
"	21	" " 1lb, Sm, 27¢		27		
Elliot.	"	Edward. " ½ "		14		
Dairy	23	By Cash,			50	00
		Carried up to Page 31.	1096	67	1464	28

Mill Family	March 23, 1881		Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 30	1096	67	1464	28
March	23,	Business	1	55		
Work House	"	Cleveland, By Cash Lumber, 12446 ft W. Wood at 18,00			223	18
"	"	" Elm 5000, and 3624 ft at 14,00			120	74
Beckenbaugh		By Cash on account,			50	00
	"	Indian Meal bo't		50		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Tea, 1 lb 50¢.		50		
Wade	"	Received of, Cash for Sawing,			10	67
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1 Book.		60		
"	24	" to Cash.	2	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Tobacco, ½ lb. Ch. 53¢.		27		
	25	Repairing "Crosshead", Saw mill.	2	38		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash.	2	00		
Thomas,	26	Seneca, to Beef, 12 lb. 6¢.		72		
"	"	" Tobacco 1 lb 53¢.		53		
	"	Repairs on Wagon	1	40		
	"	Wagon Grease		30		
	"	Lard Oil, 2 gal's $1.	2	00		
Boy	"	Willy, to Sox, 1 pair, 50¢.		50		
Cusker	"	Lawrence, to ¼ lb. Tobac Ch, 53¢.		14		
	"	1 Broom Sold.				25
		Donations.	1	25		
	28	1 Hat. Bot.	2	50		
	"	Miscellaneous. 25		25		
East Town	"	By Brooms Paid on, See page 28. ~~Received of on felt on Handles.~~	4	75		
Thomas,	29	Frank, to Cash,	10	00		
"	"	Seneca, to 9 lbs. Pork, 11¢.	1	00		
"	"	Coffee & Molasses, maple,	1	17		
Billson	"	Willy, to 1 pair Boots,	2	50		
	"	Dry Goods, bot.	1	00		
	"	Leather,		85		
	"	Mill Repairs.	3	67		
Thomas	31	Settled with Seneca, Paid Cash balance	29	51		
Dewey	"	H. H. By Cash on Brooms, See Ref Book			10	00
		Carried over to Page 32.	1170	51	1879	12

Mill Family, April 1st 1881.

			Expense		Income	
April	1	Brought over from page 31,	1170	51	1879	12
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1/4 Sack flour,	1	58		
Dairy	"	By Cash on account			20	00
Thomas	2	Seneca, to Pork.	1	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Beef. 16 1/4 lbs 6¢.		98		
" March	1st to 31st	" to Sundries from kitchen	1	11		
Thomas	"	Seneca to 14 1/4 lbs Pork 12¢.	1	70		
Dairy	4	By Cash.			18	00
Jenkins,	"	Benjamin, to Wheat 2 bush 1,00	2	00	2	00
Boy	"	Willy, to Sox.		50		50
Dairy	"	To Coars Midlings, 1/2 Ton $17.	8	50		
	"	Oil, Lubricating, 3 galons, 35¢.	1	05		
	"	Businys Ex. 30-20-30-35.				
Thomas.	"	Seneca, to Chop, 180 lbs,	2	10		
Dairy	5	to Midlings, Coarce, 900 lbs. 85	7	65		
	"	Butter, 6 lbs, 29¢. Rec'd of Kitchen.			1	74
	"	Miscellaneous from Kitchen			13	17
Boy	"	Willy, to 1 pair Socks				
Dairy,	6	To Bran, 1000 lbs. 85¢	8	50		
Thomas	7	Seneca, to Tobacco, 1 lb. 53¢.		53		53
Cosgrove	"	Henry to Tob. 1/2 " "		27		27
	"	Lumber, 924 ft $24, per M.			22	17
Dairy	"	To Coars Midlins 1000 lbs, 85¢	8	50		
	"	Miscellaneous, 25				
Thomas	8	Seneca, to Pork 30 lbs, 11¢	3	30		
"	"	" Beef 15 " 5¢		75		
Dewey	"	H. H. By 1 Mill file, (Rags Book)		45		
Reeder	9	Charles, to pay rent $10,00 for use of roadway.				
per year,		to be collected by Trustees, and applied on taxes of Mill Family				
	9	1 Pair Shoes,	1	65		
Cramer	"	Curtis, Cash,	1	00		
	11	One Calf of Center	3	00		
	"	Oil Meal 100 lbs. 1 1/2¢.	1	50		
Kenitte		Selvester, By draft, for sawing			29	45
					1986	95
		Carried out to page 33	1227	13		

Mill Family April 11th 1881

			Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 32.	1227	13	1986	95
April	11	1 Waterproof Coat & Cap 4.50 & 1.50	6	00		
	"	Hard Ware,	3	68		
	"	Business, 1525		75		
	"	Miscellaneous 1510		25		
	"	Specticle glass		75		
	"	Shingles, ½ M. 2.75.	1	37		
Austin	"	Lawrence, Tobac. ¼ lb		08		08
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, " "		08		08
"	12	" to Cash,	6	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca. to Tobac ½ Chew. 53¢		27		
"	13	Frank, " " "		27		
Willie	"	Barry to Cash, 1½ days, 1.00.	1	50		
	"	Groceries, Tobacco &c.	3	98		
	"	Shingles 2½ M. 2.50¢	6	25		
Thomas	"	to Tea. Seneca. 1 lb 50¢.		50		
Elliot	14	Edward, to Cash, for work.	2	00		
	15	Shingles bot, 1½ M. 250¢.	3	75		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to ½ Sack Flour,	1	60		
	"	Medacin, Dandelion Ex.		75		
	"	Alcohol, 1 gal.	2	50		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to 1 pare Overalls		50		
Becken	"	Beckenbaugh & Sons. By Cash on Lumber			40	00
Cleveland		Burial com Co. By " "			41	84
Blackwell,		Jerod. By Cash for Sawing. 4302 ft. at 40,			17	25
"	"	" " Stock			1	00
Jenkins,	16	Benjamin, to Cash,	2	00		
		Ditcher, to Cash,	10	00		
Thomas	18	Seneca, to Sm Tob. 1 lb 27¢.		27		27
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Ch " ½ " 54¢.		27		27
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork. 1 Bbls. 11¢.	2	00		
Davy	"	W. Davy, By Cash on sawbill.			20	00
	"	Repairs on Mill,				
Billson	19	Willy, to Cash,	3	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Cash,	2	00		
		Carried over to Page 24.	1289	50	2107	74

Mill Family April 19th 1881.			Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 33.	1288	50	2107	74
April	19	Center, to Cash on account.	50	00		
Rose	18	Henry, to 18 Wagon Poles 25¢.	4	50	4	50
March	10	" to inch Whitewood 191 ft 2,20¢	4	10	4	10
"	"	" By Work to date. Allon Pops book,	3	95		
April	19	Expense on Mill,	1	90		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash,	8	10		
East Haven	20	Brooms bot of 4½ 5, 2,12½	9	56		
Thomas	"	Seneca to Cash,	10	00		
	21	Shingles bot, 6 M. 2,50¢.	15	00		
	"	1 Cultivater,	8	00		
	"	1 Plow Point		50		
	"	Meal for Horses,	1	18		
	"	2 Sawmill files. 50¢,	1	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat 24 lbs, 6¢,	1	44		
"	"	" " Whitewash Brush,		55		
"	"	" " Lime 1 peck.		10		
	"	1 Rat Trap bot,		50		
	"	Brooms Sold 2 doz. 2,13	~~4~~	~~25~~	4.	25
	"	" 2½ Doz, see Hiblow Pops book,				
Cusker	22	Lawrence, to Cash	3	00		
Dairy	"	By Cash on account. (21st,)			20	00
	"	Rent, received in work on Ditch,			20	00
	"	Expense on Ditch in Rent,	20	00		
	"	" " in White Oak lumber (2000 ft) 28	56	00	56	00
	"	Shingles, 6 M. 250¢.	15	00		
	"	Pare Trees. ½ Doz. 10.00¢.	5	00		
	"	Bushings. 25-25		50		
Black	"	Peter, to Lumber, 936 ft 24.00	22	46		
"	"	" By Repairs on wagon 20.00 22.46 (Balance 2.46			20	00
	"	Repairs on Mill,	2	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to ½ lb. Smoke. 27		14		
Thomas	23	Seneca, to Cash,	5	00		
Center	25	Family, to ten dollars collected from J. Crow	10	00	10	00
			1548	98	2246	59
		Carried up to page 35,				

Mill Family April 26th 1881.

			Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 34	1548	68	2246	59
April	25	1 Yoke of oxen bo't,	160	00		
	„	1 Ox Cart.	5	00		
	26	Business Ex.	2	35		
Thomas	„	Seneca, to Cash.	5	00		
	„	Oil Cloth goods on old debt	10	00	10	00
Loman	28	& Son, By Cash on account			40	00
	„	Expense Sawmill repairs	10	77		
Bickenbaugh		& Sons, By Cash, on account			25	00
	„	Oil. 5 gal. 12¢		60		
	„	Sugar, 2¾ lbs, 12¢		28		
Jenks	„	Benjamin, to Tob. ½ lb. 27¢ Sun,		14		14
Thomas	29	Seneca, to Tobac, 1 lb Cp 54¢		54		54
Knuth	„	Sylvester, By Cash for sawing,			79	75
Cerstor	„	J Norton, to Cash on timber,	40	00		
Thomas,	30	Seneca to Cash.	1	00		
„	„	„ to 1 Sack, Flour	1	60		
„	„	„ to Cash.	10	32		
	„	Hardware,		89		
	„	1 Coat for Boy Willy,	2	25		
	„	2 Steel traps, 25¢		50		
	„	Shrubbery Sold, 33 trees. 8¢			2	64
Hibbard	„	N. L. to Brooms, See Pass Book to April 30th	15	63		
„	„	„ By Goods, „ „			8	13
Duey	„	H. H. By „ „ „			7	65
„	„	„ Cash, „			15	00
„ May		„ to Brooms „ „	31	00		
Dairy	2	By Cash,			20	00
„	„	to Cash paid to Cow Boy H Cosgrove, on final settlement,	77	78		
Hecker	„	Henry, By Cash for sawing,			16	52
	3	Received on Stock Sold,			40	00
	„	Oats bo't, 30 bu, 45¢	13	50		
Thomas	„	Seneca to Butter 3 lbs, 23¢		66		
„	„	„ Molases, 1 gal, 68¢		68		
		Carried over to page 36.	1939	97	2512	86

Mill	Family	May 4th 1881.	Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 35,	1849	97	2[illegible]	86
May	4	One Horse Collar	2	25		
Thomas	"	Franklin, to 1 ham, 14½ lbs. 12½¢	1	80		
	"	One bedcord,		35		
Davy	"	By Cash on account			23	12
"	"	To Cash for 1 Cow bo't of East House	40	00		
"	"	" " Workman	7	50		
Antrim	"	Paid Dikker on settlement,	11	62		
	"	" on Stock to Davy	5	00		
	"	2 plow points bo't, 50¢.	1	00		
	5	Lumber Sold, 60 ft. 14⁰⁰.				84
	"	Paid Willie boy for dayswork,		50		
Center	"	Family, to Lumber 16157 ft 14⁰⁰,	225	20		
"	"	" By Cash on 45 M. ft Timber Sold,				
	6	Old Iron Sold, | at 20⁰⁰ 360.00			13	37
	"	Plow Bo't,	14	00		
	"	Corn Meal 198 lbs, 1¢,	1	98		
	"	Lime		75		
	"	1 Plow Point.		50		
		Business. 15	-			
Dyke	7	Gilbert, to Cash,	5	00		
	"	1 Saw mandrell, bo't,	10	00		
	"	Oil meal 125 lbs, 1¹⁰¢.	1	38		
Thomas	"	Seneca to 1 Sack flour	1	60	1	60
"	"	" to 1 Ham, 14½ lbs.	1	81		
	"	Mutton chop		18		
	"	Donation, to a poor widdow	1	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Tea, 1 lb, 51¢.		50		
Beckenbaugh & Sons, By Cash on settlement,					24	27
	"	Seed Potatoes, 1 bush, 75¢.		75		
	"	Paid repairs on Mill,	2	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to One Oilskin Coat	2	50		
Cusker	2	Lawrence, to Cash on settlement,	103	74		
Bilson	7	Mrs. to Tobacco ½ lb. 54¢		27		
		Carried up to page 37.	2293	15	2511	96

Mill Family	May 9th	1881	Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 36.	2283	15	2511	96
Billroud	9	Wm. to Cash on settlement	31	50		
	"	Bottled Ale, 1 Doz	1	25		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash,	5	00		
Dairy	"	By Cash,			10	00
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Wheat 2 bush 1.00	2	00	2	00
	"	Lumber Sold, Boat plank, 2, 50¢.			1	00
	10	Tobacco bot, 5 lbs. 53¢.	2	65		
	"	Busineſs. 25 15		40		
	"	1 Padlock bot		20		
Rockyfelly,	12	By Cash on sawing, in full.			7	80
	"	Paid old debt, to S. Silsby,	4	80		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork 10.1 lbs, 12¢.	1	21		
	"	Lubricating Oil, 2 gal. 30¢.		60		
	"	Calf skin sold, 1.00			1	00
	"	One Hat, bot,	2	00		
Thomas	13	Frank, to Cash in full on settlement	27	50		
Silsby	"	Widow, By Cash in full for Sawing			3	70
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Sundries from Kitchen during April & May,	13	27		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Kitchen act in April,	1	18		
"	14	" to Cash.	5	00		
	"	1 Hat bot,		31		
	"	Busineſs,		35		
	"	Literature,		15		
	"	One Pocket Compaſs. bot,		50		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash on final settlement and fulfillment of sawing contract,	4	50		
	16	Potatoes, Seed, 3 bush. 1.00,	3	00		
Dairy	"	By Cash on account,			20	00
	"	Potatoes, Seed, 4 bushels. 75¢,	3	00		
Jenkins	17	Benjamin, to Salt Beef, 22 lbs. 6¢,	1	32		
	"	Supplies for Mill, Belting &c,	8	36		
Norras	"	Joseph, By Cash, advanced on Lumber,			20	00
	"	Shrubbery Sold,			2	25
		Carried over to page 38,	2404	70	2579	71

Mill	Family	May 18th 1881	Expense		Income	
May	18	Brought Over from page 27.	2404	70	2579	71
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to ~~Meat~~ Tobac 1/4 27¢		07		
		Business	2	00		
Ausker	19	Lawrence, to Tob'o 1/4 lb, 27¢.		07		
	20	Bolts 2 1/2 doz.	1	00		
	"	Coffee, 30 lbs, 15¢.	4	50		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to 1 Oz. Nutmegs		08		
	"	1 bar Iron.		30		
	"	1/2 lb Tobco, Sold, 50¢		27		
	"	One cake Shaving Soap.		15		
Jaynes	21	A By Cash for Sawing			76	50
Morris	"	Joseph By Cash on Lumber,			33	08
	"	Potatoes, bot 5 bush & 48 lbs, 70¢	4	68		
	"	Oats bot 5 bush's 46¢ & 4 Corn 54¢	4	46		
Dairy	23	By Cash, on account,			17	50
	"	Seedcorn bot, 2 bush 50¢,	1	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Tobac. bot,		10		
	"	Medacin, bot,		25		
	25	Donations.		25		
	26	Circular Saw, bot.	3	25		
	"	2 files, 20¢.		40		
	27	Seedcorn bot, 1/2 bush. 1^{00}		50		
Jenkins	28	Benjamin, to Wheat 2 bush, 1^{00},	2	00		
	"	Rubber belt, 16 ft, 3 1/2, 15¢,	2	42		
	"	One Padlock.		15		
	"	Repairs on broom handle works,	1	00		
	"	1 Coat bot.		40		
	"	1 Overalls,		50		
	"	Sawdust Sold				40
	"	Seed beans, 1 bush	2	70		
Hill.	30	Fredrick to 1 pare Shoes.	3	25		
	"	Calfskin sold.			1	15
	"	Miscellaneous		65		
Hill	"	Fredrick. to 1 pare overalls.		75		
	"	1 bbl Salt.	1	10		
		Carried up to page 39.	2442	95	2708	34

Mill	Family.	May 30, 1881.	Expense		Income	
May		Brought up from page 38.	2442	95	2708	34
Jenkins	30	Benjamin, to Beef, 16 lbs, 6.		96		
	31	Lumber Sold 2166 ft. 16.00			34	65
	"	" bot, 2000 ft. 17.00	34	00		
	"	Sawdust Sold, 1 load, 50¢.				50
	"	Business, 1,85 105 85	2	90		
	"	Literature,		35		
Hill	"	Fredrick, to Cash,	2	00		
June	1	Ausker, Lawrence, to Tobac ¼		07		
Morres	2	Lumber Sold, 1575 ft. 16.00			25	20
	"	" Bot, 2000 ft. 17.00	34	00		
	"	" Resawed, 100 pieces, 1¢	1	00		
	"	Potatoes, 5 bush, 6 lbs. 70¢.	3	57		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash		75		
	4	Lumber bot, 1339 ft. 17.00	22	76		
	"	Shingles, 5½ M, 2,75	15	15		
	"	Sawing done,	1	44		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Soap 5 lbs 6¢		30		
"	"	" Files ½ Doz, 11¢		65		
"	"	" Starch, 1 lb, 10¢		10		
Thompson	"	Joseph, to butter 2 lbs 25¢.		50		
"	"	" Beef, 9 lbs 5½¢		50		
"	"	" Sugar, 5 lbs. 9¢		45		
	"	B220, AE 6477629.	1	25		
Hill	"	Fredrick, to Cash,	2	00		
"	"	" difference in Shoes	1	50		
Black	"	Peter, to ¾ Ash, 271 ft, 22.00	5	96	5	96
Lomon	6	& Son, By Cash on settlement, to april 125			16	04
Silsby	"	Fredric, By Cash, for sawing,			8	60
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Pork 12 lbs, 12¢	1	44		
"	"	" Flour 1 Sack,	1	60		
	"	10 lbs Resin, 5¢,		50		
	"	" Ironclad paint, 2¼ lb,		25		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Beef 18½ lbs, 5¢,		92		
		Carried over to page 40	2579	82	2799	29

Mill and Family, June 6th 1881.			Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 39.	2579	82	2799	29
June	6	Business		65		
Brockway	„	Ranny, By Cash for Sawing.			35	81
Thomas	„	Seneca, to Tobac, ½ lb. Sm 27¢		14		14
	„	Alexander, „ „ „ „		14		14
Jenkins,	„	Ben, „ „ Ch, 53¢		27		27
Thomas	7	George, to Cash, for sawing,	2	50		
„	„	Frank, „ „	2	50		
Middleton	„	By Cash, pay for Sawing.			1	00
Center	„	Family, By 1 Broomhandle Lathe.				
Hill	8	Fredrick, to Cash on settlement	1	16		
Thomas	„	Seneca, to Cash,	2	00		
„	„	Tobacco, ½ lb. 53¢.		27		27
	8	Shingles, ½ M. 2,75¢.	9	62		
	„	1 Corn planter,	2	00		
Thomas,	9	George, to Cash, 75¢ for ½ days work,		75		
	10	One Screwplate,	6	00		
	„	„ bbl Sugar 360 lbs. 9¢.	32	40		
	„	Iron 106 lbs. 2¼¢	2	65		
	„	1 Rench		75		
	„	Waste, 2 „ 12¢.		24		
	„	1 Whip,		25		
	„	Nuts 5½ lbs. 5½¢.		30		
Loman	„	& Son By Cash on lumber			20	00
	„	Meal, 200 lbs. 1 05¢.	2	10	~~2~~	~~40~~
	„	Bolts returned. 2,40¢			2	40
Thompson	„	Joseph, to Cash on settlement, Dairy cr	24	55	18	00
Dyke	11	Gilbert, to Cash.	5	00		
		Hungarian Graſs seed 4 bush 1,25	5	00		
		Fenton Paper for 6 months	1	00		
		Stamps 50¢		50		
	„	1 Side lace.	2	85		
	„	1 Key		35		
Dairy	„	to Cash, on Cow.	35	00		
	15	Shellack ½ lb. 60¢.		15		
		Carried up to page 41.	2720	91	2867	32

		Mill Family, June 15th 1881.	Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 40.	2720	91	2867	32
Thomas	15	George, to cash,	4	00		
	16	1 bbl Linsed oil, 51 gal, 53¢	27	03		
	"	Ironclad Paint 1 bbl, 300 lbs 2¼¢	6	75		
	"	W Lead, 25 lbs, 7½.	1	87		
	"	3 paint brushes,	1	70		
	"	Indian corn, 4 bush, 50¢,	2	00		
	"	Wagon Greas 3 Doz, box, 5¢	1	75		
	"	Medacin,	1	75		
		Busineſs	2	75		
	"	Returned bags, 2, 22¢,				44
Jenkins		Benjamin, to charges from old book				
from	December 8th, 1880, to January 20th 1881.					
Dec	8	to Cash	5	00		
Jan	20	1881. to Meat 26 lbs. 4¢.	1	04		
Thomas	17	Seneca, to Cash,	5	00		
	"	repairs on Mill,		60		
	"	2 files, ~~50¢~~ 25¢		50		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin to Meat 26 lb, 7¢	1	84		
"	"	" Sugar, 5 lbs, 10½¢,		53		
"	"	" dried Currents, 2 " 10¢,		20		
	20	Lumber bot, 1000 ft 17.00	17	00		
	"	Got Swing done	1	00		
Daisy	"	By Cash on account.			25	00
Loman	"	Jacob & Son, to 1460 ft Whitewood				
		lumber at 25.00 per M,	36	50		
	"	Shell-lack, ½ lb, 60¢,		30		
Miner	"	Seth, By Cash for Sawing			23	88
Loman	21	& Son to Lumber 1411 ft, 25.00.	35	27		
	"	Tobacco bot 6 lbs, 56¢	3	36		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash,	20	00		
	"	Nails, bot 5 lbs, 7¢,		35		
Eliot.	"	Edward, to Cash,	2	00		
Loman	22	Jacob & Son By Cash on lumber			20	00
	"	White Lead bot, 25 lbs, 7¢,	1	75		
		Carried over to page 42,	2902	75	2936	64

Britt Family, June 22d 1881			Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 41,	2902	75	2936	64
June	22	Lubricating Oil, 3 gall, 35¢,	1	05		
	"	" " ½ " 70¢,		35		
Ausker	"	Lawrence to S Tob 27¢ ¼		07		07
Morres	23	Joseph, By Cash, for Lumber 1304 ft $25.00			32	60
	"	Business,	2	90		
	"	Donations 40-10		50		
	"	Hoop iron 13, 3½¢,		46		
	"	Duch & English Dictionary bot	1	50		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Cash	1	00		
"	"	" "	1	00		
Hardy	"	Alexander, to Tobac 4 lbs, 27¢,	1	08		
"	"	Overalls, 2 prs, 50¢,	1	00		
Moris	24	Joseph, By Cash on lumber			31	75
	"	Paid for resawing,	4	84		
	"	" Lumber for Barn doors 650 ft	13	00		
	"	" Sash, for Barn,	3	00		
Dyke	25	Gilbert, On settlement for work	27	28		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash	1	00		
	"	1 pare Pants, bot	2	50		
	"	5 lbs Nails, rought, 7¢,		35		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash on account	2	00		
Minor	"	Marion, By Cash for Sawing			20	00
	"	1 Halter	1	25		
	27	Potatoes, 5 48/60 bush, 80¢,	4	64		
	"	1 Pitchfork,		50		
Dairy	"	By Cash, on account,			10	00
Hardy	"	Alexander to Tobac, 1 lb Sun 27		27		27
	"	Miscellaneous	1	27		
Lomon	29	Jacob & Son, to Lumber 876 ft Ash	Paid	Cash	20	00
	"	1 Box Glass,	3	75		
	"	2 Window Sash, 15¢,		30		
	"	25 Mowing Machine Sections,	2	87		
	"	Paid Dr Parker's bill,	4	70		
	"	Ex Dandelion,		85		
		Carried up to page 43	2968	03	3051	33

Mill & Family,	June 29th 1881		Expense		Income	
June	29	Brought up from page 42.	2988	03	3051	33
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash	1	00		
Thompson	"	Joseph, to Butter, 2 lbs, 20¢.		40		
"	"	" ~~Meat 8 lbs 5¢~~		40		
Black	30	Peter, to Ash plank 714 ft 22.00			15	70
	"	Lumber for Barn, 98 ft, 17.00	1	66		
Dairy	"	to Cash paid on feed,	15	28		
	"	Business, 25 70/10	1	05		
~~Filey~~	1	George Thomas, to Cash for work.	1	00		
Thomas	"	Seneca, to Sundries at Hibbard's,	5	15		
"	"	Frank, to Cash for work.	1	00		
Jenkins	2	Benjamin, to Meet 17 lbs. 5¢		85		
Thompson	"	Joseph, to 1 Sholder, 16¼ lbs, 9¢	1	47		
"	"	" Tobacco 1 lb. 56¢.		56		
	"	Meal bot. 240 " 1,10 per Cwt.	2	64		
Hardy	"	Alexander. to 1 pare Pants.	3	00		
Eliot	"	Edward, to Cash,		25		
Ausker	"	Lawrence, to Cash,	3	00		
	4	Received on taxes, ice rent, and paid	31	27	31	27
Thomas	"	George, to Cash on account.	10	00		
Hardy	"	Alexander, to Cash,	5	00		
Jenkins,	"	Benjamin, to Cash,	5	00		
Dairy	"	By Cash on account,			8	92
Thomson	"	Joseph, to Cash.	2	00		
Hill.	"	Fredrick, to Cash.	2	00		
	5	Lumber bot. M feet. 13.00	13	00		
Dairy	"	Cr, By Cash on account.			6	36
"	6	" to Meal, 225 lbs 1,10	2	20		
	"	Sythe stones,		24		
Baily	"	William to Cash.	5	00		
	7	Paid taxes, balance	27	95	of Dairy	
Ausker	8	Lawrence. to cash on settlement	23	48	23	48
	"	Meal 219 lbs, 1,10	2	41		
Baily	"	William, to Cash on settlement	7	62		
	"	Miscellaneous		80		
		Carried over to page 44,	3164	71	3137	06

		Mill a Family, July 9th 1881	Expense		Income	
		Brought over from page 43.	3164	71	3137	06
July	9	Molases, 2 Gal, 68¢	1	36		
Hill	"	Fredrich, to Cash.	5	00		
Hoyte	"	William, to Cash for work	1	00		
Wogden	"	Wm. By Cash in full for sawing.			18	00
	11	Medacinal,		62		
	"	Paris Green, 5 lbs, 30¢	1	50		
	"	Rice, " 10¢		50		
Jenkins	"	Ben to 1 Smoked Sholder, 11½ lbs 9¢	1	04		
"	"	" Tea, 1 lb. 50¢		50		
"	"	" Mosketo Bar 8 yds. 5¼¢		42		
Thompson	"	Joseph, to Cash on rent of house	4	00		
	13	Lumber Sold, a few culls.			1	00
Hardy	"	Alexander, to Tobac, 1 lb 27¢		27		27
Loman	"	J. & Son, By Cash, (check)			20	00
	"	Paid man for work.	2	00		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash,	2	00		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Cash,	2	20		
Thompson	"	Joseph, to Cash on monthly settlement,	16	97		
Dairy	"	By Cash for cow boy.			18	00
Hill	"	Fred, to Cash, Father D32d.	2	00		
	14	Meal bot, 220 lbs. 1.10¢	2	42		
		Burrups.		35		
	15	Medacin.		50		
Hardy	"	Alexander, to Cash.	1	00		
	"	Donations.		80		
	17	Stove grates lining.		75		
	"	"Shaker Extract of roots"		60		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Sugar, 5 lbs. 9¢		45		
	"	Tea, 1 lb. 50¢		50		
	"	Ginger, 1 lb. 16¢		16		
Thomas	20	George, to Cash, for harvesting	5	00		
	"	Meal. 116 lbs. 1.10¢	1	27		
Black	21	Peter, to Ash plank 832 ft 2¢			19	30
	"	Meal, 110 lbs 1.10¢	1	11		
		Carried up to page 45	3221	00	3213	36

Mill Family, July 22nd 1881.

			Expense		Income	
		Brought up from page 44.	3221	00	3213	36
July	22	Black, Peter, to Lumber, 693 ft Ash			15	25
Black	"	" By one twohorse wagon,	60			
Loman	23	Jacob & Son, to Lumber, Ash, 804 ft 22.	17	69		
"	"	" By Cash on account,			5	00
Brockway	"	George, to Cash in full on settlement,	10	00		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Cash, Tobac 1/4		50		50
	"	Business,	3	60		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash for harvest work,	4	00		
Hardy	25	Alick, to Tobac 1 lb, Sun, 27¢,		27		27
Elliot	27	Edward, to 1 ~~Truss~~ truss,	6	50		
		Miscellaneous		40		
	28	Old Iron sold,			6	00
Perty	"	George, By Cash for sowing			5	00
	"	Paid Center for brooms 5 doz.	10	00		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat, 17 lbs 5¢		85		
	29	Lumber Sold, 500 ft, 10^{00}			5	00
Thomas	"	George, to Cash on barn account	5	00		
Loman	"	Jacob & Son, By Cash,			15	00
Kenutte	"	Sylvest, to Cash for lumber	9	12		
Hill	"	Fred, to mending shoe		50		
	30	Meal for Horses, 350, 1^{15}¢.	4	03		
Thompson	30	Joseph, to Cash paid to wife,		50		
Thomas	"	George, to 1 Book,		60		
Hill	"	Fred, to 1 pare overalls,		50		
	"	Turnip seed		30		
Black	"	Peter, to Lumber, Ash 709 ft 22^{00}			15	60
"	"	" " Whitewood, 205 ft 28^{00}			5	74
Thompson	"	Jo, to Tob. 1/4, 56¢		14		14
Hardy	August					
"	3	Alexander to Cash on settlement,	30	11		
Morris	"	Joseph, to Lumber 1283 ft. 25^{00} Rd.			32	07
Thomas	4	George to Cash on contract,	2	00		
Jenkins	5	Benjamin, to Cash – coffee box		20		
Gaw	"	Lawyer, to fee	5	00		
		Carried over to page 46	3392	81	3318	93

Mill Family August 5th 1881 Expense Income

August	5.	Brought over from page 45.	3392	81	3318	93
	"	Donations	1	00		
Thompson	6	Joseph, to Cash	5	00		
	"	Meal for horses, 220, 1,10	2	35		
[illegible]	"	Joseph to Lumber 1912 ft 2.50	Paid		47	80
	"	Buggys,	1	98		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Tob, 1/2 Sm & 1/4 ch. 56 & 27c.		21		21
	"	Resawing Lumber, 1930 ft 25c.	4	82		
Jenkins	8	Benjamin, to Cash,	10	00		
Hill	"	Fredrick, to Cash on final settlement	12	00		
Blackwell	"	Jerod, to Cash for stock hire, 4,50c	2	00		
	10	C. C. to Cash	1	00		
	"	Repairing Carriage,	1	00		
Thompson	11	Joseph, to Cash on settlement	15	82		
Dairy	"	Cr By Cash on account,			13	01
Minor,	12	Marion, By Cash on Sawbill,			4	00
Morris	"	Joseph, By Cash on Lumber,			11	40
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Pork, 5½, 11c.		64		
	"	Harness Oil		65		
	13	1 Side Bridle leather, 10 lb, 36c.	3	72		
	"	Miscellaneous,		35		
Sheffield	"	Andress, to Cash,	2	50		
East	"	House to Handles, M. Oct 17th Not Paid	10	00		
Wilkie	"	William, to Tob. Sm, 1/4 27c.		87		
	16	Blacksmithing, 1 Shoe		30		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Tob,		24		24
	17	Tobacco 10 lb, 55 & 28c.	5	55		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash on barn cut,	5	00		
	"	1 Whetstone,		65		
	"	Feed bot,	1	89		
Cosgrove	19	Henry, to Tob. 1/4 Ch & 1/4 Sm 55 & 28		21		21
	"	Dry goods,		67		
Sheffield	"	Andress. to Tob. 1/2. Ch, 55c.		28		28
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat, 10, 5c.		50		
Morris	"	Joseph, By Cash on settlement	3413	14	2	95
		Carried up to page 47.			3404	02

Mill Family,	August 20th 1881		Expense		Income	
August	20	Brought up from page 46	3413	14	3404	02
Center	"	Family, to Cash on account,	50	00		
Jenkins	8	Benjamin, to Wheat 2 bush 1,15	2	30	2	30
Sheffield	13	Andress, to Job. 9/16, 1/2. Ch		61		61
"	"	" " Cash,	2	50		
	14	Donation to Shaker Manifesto	1	00		
	22	Oats bot, 2 bush 6 lbs, 50. Sack 10	1	20		
Moris	"	Joseph, to Lumber, Cash, 800 ft. Cash advanced [illegible]	20	00		
	"	Business,	3	74		
Benjamin	"	Jenkins				
	23	~~Fish, 10 lb, 11¢~~	7	05		
Sheffield	24	Andress, to Cash on settlement,	1	42		14
Anstin	26	Lawrence, to Job, No. 4 55¢,		14		
	"	Hardware, 35¢ & Nails 20, 4¢	1	60		
Jenkins,	27	Ben, to Meat, 13, 6¢,		78		
Rose.	"	Henry, By blacksmithing from Jan, 15th to Aug 27th.	37	65		
"	"	To Lumber, 2147 feet, $25 per M.			53	67
	29	Meal bot,		95		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to 1 gal. Syrup		75		
	"	Medicine,	1	90		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to 1 Pair Shoes,	3	00		
Lowman	"	Jacob & Son, By Cash—check—			15	00
	30	One Span of Horses. Sold,			60	00
	1	September,				
Moris	"	Joseph to Lumber fo. 2294 ft 25.00			57	35
	2	Meal 100. 1½¢,	1	50		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Cash,		30		
Elbot	"	Edward, to pants, 2 pairs, 75¢,	1	50	1	50
	6	Paid for threshing,	17	45		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Tea ½, Sug 10, 8¢	1	05		
	"	Groceries,		20		
	7	Sol Old Iron, 100, 1¢,			1	00
Cosgrove	8	Henry, to Cash,	7	00		
Dairy	"	By "			12.	00
		Carried forward,	3571	68	3606	07

Mill Family September 8, 1881 Expense Income

Sept	8	Brought forward,	3571	68	3606	09
	"	Pepper, 1 lb. 23¢		23		
Elliot	9.	Edward, to Cash.	1	00		
		Business.	1	50		
Dyke	"	Walter, By Cash for Rye, 9 bu. 1.00			9	00
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Wheat, 2 bu, 138	2	78	2	78
"	12	" to 1 Box Matches,		30		30
Dairy	"	Cr By Cash, for Cowboy,			8	00
	"	Wheat Sold, 86 30/60 1,38¢			119	37
	"	Lumber " 21 ft. 3¢				60
	"	Fruit, bot.		45		
	"	Door Hangings, 2, 30¢		60		
	"	Pencils, ½ doz. 50¢		25		
	14	Lumber, Barn Boards, 1500 ft 17	25	50		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash.		50		
"	15	" 1 can consentrated lye.		15		
	16	Dressing Lumber for Water Wheel	1	50		
	"	Shingles bot, 14 M. 2,75¢	38	50		
	"	Paid for labour,	5	25		
Corgrove	"	Henry, to Medacin. 15¢		15		
Blk &		Grassseed, bot, 110 lbs. 1,50¢ per bu	11	78		
	"	Redtop Grass, 95, 70¢ "	4	75		
	"	White Clover, 10. 25 per lb	2	50		
Ausker	"	Lawrence, to 1 Box ppr collars		20		
	"	No 12 Nails, 20 lbs, 3¾¢.		76		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Groceries	1	64		
"	"	" Meat, 16, 5¢		80		
	"	Tob bot 1 lb. 65¢		65		
	22	Bolts & Iron for wheel.	3	14		
	"	Tobacco 5 lbs. 55¢	2	75		
	"	Currycomb.		25		
	"	Salt,	1	40		
	23	Paid to Mr Honeysitt for ~~threshing~~ reaping	12	00		
Brockway	24	George, Drilled Wheat 3½ acres 1.00 Paid	3	50		
Ausker	"	Lawrence, to Cash,		50		
		Carried Forward,	3742	36	3746	14

Mill		Family Sept 26th 1881.	Expense		Income	
Sept	26	Brought Forward.	3742	36	3746	14
Hardy	26	Alexander, to Cash.	3	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to Cash, Matches, 10¢	2	10		
Gr	"	Gr, Cash,	1	00		
Jenkins	27	Benjamin, to Meat 16. 5¢		80		
	"	Medacinal, B2.20 —	3	00		
	"	Literature, — papers —		25		
		Bushings,	1	74		
	"	Oil 5 galons, 12¢		60		
	28	Lumber, 200 ft Barn bords, 17 00 Dun. 135	3	60		
~~Brockway~~	~~30~~	~~George, Paid for Drilling~~ White Lead	1	88		
	"	2 Plasters, 25¢,		50		
	"	Hard Ware,	1	45		
	"	One Watch bot.	5	00		
Jenkins	31	Ben, to Cash,		50		
October Thomas	4	George, to Cash on Barn cont,	45	00		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Sugar 20, 9½¢	1	90		
"	"	Meat 15, 6¢		90		
	"	1 lb Ginger.		30		
Hardy	"	Alexander, to Cash on settlement,	6	55		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Wheat, 2 bush, 1,40¢	2	80		
	6	4 lbs Washers 7¢		28		
	10	Sundries of Hardware,		91		
Dorey	11	By Cash for Cowboy			20	00
Cosgrove	"	Henry to Cash,	7	50		
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat 22½, 6¢	1	35		
	15	Medacin		50		
	"	Horse hire,			4	00
	"	Rubber Boots, 1 pare	3	00		
Wilkin	17	Barny, to Cash for Son.	20	00		
	"	One Slig bot,	2	22		
	"	Oil 1 gal, 75¢		75		
	"	One pare Mittens,	1	00		
	"	Spike 24 lbs, and 1 Shive,	1	60		
	"	Iron 24 "	1	76		
		Carried Forward.	3866	10	3770	14

		Mill Family October 17th 1881	Expense		Income	
Oct	17	Brought Forward,	3866	10	3770	14
	"	Medacin,		50		
	"	Donation to Staker	1	00		
Jenkins	19	Benjamin to Cash,	15	00		
	"	Nails 20, & 1 bit	1	00		
	"	Axhelves, 4.	1	70		
	21	Bolts for Waterwheel,	4	84		
	"	Oil 5lb, 12¢		60		
	"	Bushings 15 145	4	85		
	"	Harness fixtures,	4	07		
Elliot	"	Edward, to Cash,	2	00		
Thomas	24	George, to Cash for work on Dam	12	25		
	26	Smoking Tobacco, 5 lbs. 30¢	1	50		
Jenkins	27	Benjamin, to Meat 15. 5¢		75		
"	"	" Lard, 2½. 14¢		35		
"	"	Wheat, 2 bush. 1,40¢	2	80		
Davis	"	James, to One shirt.		50		
Dairy		November 1st Dairy By Cash			20	00
Davis,	1	James, to Cash in full for work.	7	76		
Kittle	2	Received of for 10 Cords wood, 50¢			5	00
Cosgrove	6	Henry, to Cash,	15	00		
Jenkins	5	Benjamin Meat 10lbs 5¢		50		
"	"	" Syrup 2 qts 15¢		30		
	"	Spike bot		97		
	8	Sugar, 50 lbs. 8¢	4	00		
	"	Barn Hinges, & Buts,	1	[illegible]		
	9	Tax 2 lbs. 20¢		40		
	"	Young Trees Sold, 14. 9¢			1	25
	11	Supplies for Mill.	6	24		
Sheffield	"	Andrew, to 1 pair Mits.	1	25		
Willin	12	Boy Willy. to Cash,	10	00		
Cosgrove	"	Henry to Cash.	3	00		
	14	Bought Yoke Oxen,	172	50		
Sheffield	16	Andrew, to Cash,	1	00		
		Carried forward,				

Mill Family. November 16th 1881. Expense Income.

			Expense	Income
Nov	16	Brought forward,		
	"	Shingles, 1 M.	3 00	
	"	Batins for Shed, 40 pps.	3 00	
Thomas	17	Seneca & Sons, to Cash on Settlement,	33 97	
	"	Young trees Sold, 6, 10.x		60
	19	Glass, 1 box 8×10.	3 00	
	"	Chain 1 for Oxen.	2 63	
		Buzines,	1 10	
~~Center~~	"	carried to page 61. ~~To Broomhandles 500, @ 16.00~~		
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Meal 50 lbs, 70.x 1.40x	70	
	21	Saw, Circular, 14 in.	3 00	
	"	Nails, 10d. 20 lbs. 4.x	80	
	"	Jacknife, 1.	55	
	22	Expense of Geting Oxen home,	2 92	
Jenkins	"	Ben, to Cash,	1 25	
	25	Corn 19 54/56 bush 64.x Bot.	12 65	
	"	Lemons, 1/2 Doz. 20.x	15	
Jenkins	26	Ben to Meat, 8 lbs. 6.x	50	
"	"	" Stamps, 2, 3.x	06	
		Repairing Umbrella,	1 00	
	28	Tobacco, 5. 60.x	3 00	
	"	1 Saw file,	65	
	"	Medacin.	15	
East Haven	29	To Broomhandles, M. Culls, Paid		6 00
Corgran	"	Henry, to Roman Plaster, 1.25x	20	
	"	Files, 6. 33 1/3	2 00	
	"	Meal	48	
	"	Coal 450, 25x	1 12	
Dec	"	Oil, 2 gal 15.x	30	
Shippfield	2	Andress to Cash,	6 00	
Rose	"	Henry, to Hickory plank, 747 ft 25. See page		⑤②
Jenkins	3	Ben, to Beef 15, 5.x	75	
"	"	" Suet, 10, "	50	
Willem	5	William, to Ballance on settlement,	1 56	
Daisy	"	By Cash for Cowboy,		20 00

Mill Family, December 5th 1881

			Expense		Income	
Dec	5	Brought Forward,				
Cosgrove	"	Henry, to 1 pare overalls		50		
	"	Lumber Sold to H Rose 695 ft 25^{00} per M,			17	37
		Bussneys 75 - 505 45 525	4	00		
	"	Groceries,		45		
	"	Repairing,		50		
	"	One pare Boots for Family,	3	00		
House	6	East to Cash for 4½ Dz Brooms	9	62		
	7	One file bo't,		60		
Bilson	"	Willy, to 1 pare overalls		50		
	9	Repairs		34		
Loman	"	Jacob, By Cash ballance on Lumber,			8	45
Sturtevant	10	Isac, to ballance on lumber,	1	35		
	"	Castings for Repairs on Mill,	2	75		
Bilson	"	William, to 1 pare Mits,		75		
	"	Nails one Keg B^{t} ~~Cloth for Black Maria,~~	3	50		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash, for work	2	00		
	12	Oil Lubricating, 5 gal, 40^{c}	2	00		
	"	One ½ in Bit, Auger, 32^{c},		32		
Sheffield	14	Andy, to Cash, for 1 box pills,		25		
	"	Evergreens Sold,				50
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Cash,		75		
Thomas	15	George, to Cash for work,	2	00		
	"	Traveling Expense,	3	30		
	"	Lumber Sold 65 ft 14^{00} per M,				85
Jenkins	"	Benjamin, to Meat 23, 5^{c}	1	15		
	17	1 Cap for Lawrence	1	00		
Loman	17	Jacob to Lumber, 1375 ft 25^{00} per M,			33	85
	"	Donations		50		
Thomas	19	George to Cash for work,	15	50		
	20	Loss on ½ Doz. Brooms	1	37		
Carter	"	Family, to Broom Handles 1 M, 16^{00}		00		
"	10	" " " 500, "				
"	20	" By Sawlogs,				00
"	"	" "				00

Mill Family	December 20,	1881	Expense		Income	
		Brought Forward.				
Decem,	20	Received for Sawing 200 ft ash, 6^{00}			1	20
Cleveland	17	Burial Case Co, to Lumber 5433 ft 2^{40} Paid,			130	39
	21	Corn, 10 bush, 68^{x}	6	80		
	"	Business 5 1	2	00		
	"	Lamp Oil, 10 gal, 13^{x}	1	30		
Jenkins	24	Ben, to Cash,	3	00		
	"	Groceries.	1	75		
Thomas	"	George, to Cash	2	00		
	"	Paid for resawing,	3	30		
Bilson	"	Willy, to 1 pare Boots,	2	50		
	"	Donation to Edward,		50		
Cleveland	"	Burial Case Co, By Cash for Lumber			82	56
	29	Traveling Expences looking for W.D.P. Cattle,	9	70		
	"	Paid Mackforkin for Co Shoes & Ws Boots	4	00	Received of	
	"	~~To~~bacco, Chewing, 5, 60^{x} 5,50	3	00	Copper Works	
	"	" Smoking 5 ~~2½~~, 28^{x}	1	40	200	04
January	"	" 5, 30^{x} and for Ira	1	50	32	50
Corgrove		Henry to Cash, Total Ex 4342,07	12	00	Total Income 4212,70	
Thomas	4	George, to Cash, for sawing	15	00		
"		" " by Scott Walker	2	00		
Jones		~~John~~, to Cash,	6	00		
Jenkins		Benjamin, to Sugar 2 lbs, 9^{x}		18		
"		" Oil 1 gal 13^{x}		13		
"		" Meat 6, 5^{x}		30		
"		" Vinegar 1 qt,		05		
		Sugar 10, 8^{x}		80		
Crusker		Lawrence Cash		75		
Dairy	4	By Cash,			20	00
	2	Oxen, 1 Yoke Bot,	150	00		
	4	Sawmill Saw, "	13	00		
	"	Shoes, 1 pr, 2,50, & 1 Shoes 4,	6	50		
	"	Log Chains, 2 1,92	3	82		
	"	Traveling Expenses	5	05		
		Taxes paid to John Norton	77	60		

Saw Bills of 1882 January 23rd

			Dr.	Cr.
Dentz	23	Paid Georg, to Sawing 909 ft Elm 5.c	4 54	
Thomas		Seneca, in account with Mill Family of Shakers,		
January	1	1883, Old ac't, for By Lumber,	5 00	
	17	By Cash.	1 00	
	19	Groceries, ½ S	16	
	"	To Work, 4 Days. 1.00		4 00
	23	By Cash, to Frank	3 00	
	27	By Gro, ½ Ch 64	32	
	29	By Cash.	1 00	
	"	By Pork. 126 lbs. 8½	10 71	
February	6	By Groceries, ½ Su 32	16	
Account	12	Settled Due	1 08	
	12	To Work,		1 08
	12	By Horse feed	40	
	14	By Cash	2 00	
	17	By Cash	2 00	
	19	¼ S & ¼ Ch	24	
Settled	24	By Cash Settled to Date	4 00	
		Hauling Coal	~~1 75~~	
March	" 3	By Cash	2 50	
	6	"	5 00	
	10	Su ½	16	
	16	By Cash Settled to date,	3 00	
	21	¼ S.	08	
	26 27	½ " "	16	
	"	By Cash,	2 00	
	" 30	" Hauling 1 load coal	2 00	
	"	By Cash	5 00	
			~~2 00~~	

Settled to April 5th 1883.

Settled

February 7th 1882

			Dr	Cr
Atwater	7.	J. J. to Boat plank, 2, 50c	1 00	
May	7	By 5 Cows. 3,00		15 00
August	22	By Cash.		10 00
		To pasturing 5 head yearlings from May		
	13,	to August 22, at 25c per head, per week.		
		And 4 head from August 22. to	17 50	
Novem	14	being 12 weeks 1,00	12 00	
		On old account, 20 bundles rye straw 10c	2 00	
January	1	1883 Account stands thus,	32 50	25 00
Mar		1884 3 cows, I Suppose.		

J. A. Thomas to Goods January 1st 1883.

Thomas	January 1	By Tobacco ½ lb 64		~~34~~	
		Total to January 4 from Aug 16th			
		4 lbs of Chewing 62	2	48	
	17	½ " "		32	
	20	By Cash	30	00	$1 25
	30	By Boyney & Hunter for logs.	6	85	
	"	¼ day lost.		25	
February	2	By Cash	5	00	
	3	Lost day			
	"	By Cash,	10	00	
	6	By Hauling ½ day 4.00	2	00	
	"	Toba ½ 64		32	
	13	to Morris forenoon came home, sick, ½ day lost			
	14	Still ill, lost day.			
	22	By Timber 392 ft, $20.00/00,	7	84	
	24	By Hauling 1 load coal	2	00	
March	13	By Cash,	5	00	
	"	" " on settlement,	119	87	

Account settled

Henry W. Cosgrove in account with Mill Family of Shakers

Wm W. Andrews agent January 2, 1882.

			$	cts	$	cts
January	2	By Groceries. ½ C ½ S.		50		
	"	To Cash.			1	00
	"	By 1 Box matches.		08		
	22	Lost day, Sick, Dierea.				
	23	" " "				
	25	½ S, ¼ Ch,		34		
Febru	9	Lost ½ day: Tooth Ache				
	10	" 1 " Pain in side,				
	12	Groceries, ¼ C. ¼ S. B+ & 16+		24		
	13	¼ S, 24th ¼, S.				
	24	½, C				
March	10	½ Ch, ¼ Sun				
	16	By Cash, Lost to day	5	00		
	19	To day lost Sick				
	22	¼ S, ~~26th, ¼ S~~, 30th ¼ Ch & ¼ Sun				
	31	By Cash.	1	00		
April	3	One pr Overalls.		75		
	14	By Cash	2	00		
	16	~~Sun ¼~~. ½ ¼ S ¼ ½				
	25	½ Ch, ¼ Sun ¼ ¼ ½ ¼ Ch ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½				
	28	By Cash	2	00		
	"	Boots mended,		90		
May	4	Matches 1 Box, Ch ½		08		
	16	Lost day — Asma				
	23	By One Box Matches,		08		
Smoke	28	~~¼ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ¼~~				
June	6	By Cash, ½	10	00		
	19	" " ~~Lost D & 20th~~ Lost.	3	00		
	21	Lost & 22. & 23, Plurisy				
	25	By Cash.	2	00		
	29	By 1 Box Matches.		08		
July	7	By Cash,	10	00		
	9	Matches, 1 Box. IIII		08		
	27	By Cash	2	00		

Sept 5th half each

Sylvester Knitter in act with Wm W Andrews

			Dr	Cr
January	9th	1883		
	9	To logs, 640 ft $8,00 per M.		5 12
	"	" " 3, 5 each		15 00
	17	By Sawing W. Wood, 9288 ft 4,25	39 47	
	"	" Oak & Ash, 2390, ~~7,00~~ 425	10 15	
			49,63	
	"	To paying F. Thomas		6 85
	"	To Cash,		22 65
February	21	By Cash on sawing		40 00
up to	24	aditional 32231		89,62
	26	To Cash on sawing,		40 00

Settled up March 3d 1883

			Dr	
July	27	1883. H Cosgrove		
	"	By Cash	2 00	
	"	2 Meals for friends 25ct	50	
August	11	By Cash,	4 00	
Septem	1	" "	2 00	
	19	Reckoned up account Dr	51 37	
		Lost time 8½ Days, 75ct $6,38		
	22	" " 1, By Cash.	3 00	
		Total to Date	60 75	
Sept	26	By Cash	3 00	
Oct	5	½ day Lost, 1 Porous plas	25	
	6	1 " " Sore foot		
	9	By Cash	2 00	
	10	1 Porous Plaster	25	
	25	By Cash.	1 00	
	27	"	2 00	
		Matches,	24	
No	22	Matches 1		
Dec	1	~~Due~~		~~17 81~~
	31	"		6 00

Settled up

Henry Rocke's Account Jan 22, 83

			Dr		Cr	
Jan	22	By Hickory Axel stuff. 4½-5½ 450 ft. $25.00	11	70		
	"	" " Plank 150 ft. "	3	90		
	"	" Whitewood, inch 198 feet 26.00 per M.	5	04		
January	6	Settled with, Owen Lines			6	50
	18	To Sharpening 1 Horse, 4 Shoes 20.+				80
	23	To " 2 " 80 " "			1	60
February	10	To ~~By~~ forging 2 Steel wages, 50.+			1	00
	"	To 1 Tire on wheel.			2	25
	"	" 1 King bolt,				50
	"	" Splicing 1 Cant hook. unknown				[illegible]
	21	By 540 ft 3 inch W Oak	13	50		
	26	247 inch Whitewood				
	"	12 Poles 144 ft				
	"	306 Hickory 2½				
	"	50 ft " 2¼				
	"	200 ft inch Ash				
March	3	To Cash paid on Lumber.			20	00
	5	Whitewood inch 209 ft				
	"	Ash " 213 "				
		Hickory 2½ 212 "				
	"	To Shoeing 1 Span horses			2	40
	"	Putting bands on wagon,				40
Aprl	6	297 ft White Oak 3 in $25.00	5	17		
	"	200 " Hickory, 2¼ "	5	00		
	"	4 Poles 48 ft. "	1	22		
	"	~~7 Axeltree Sticks 175 ft. "~~	~~4~~	~~37~~		
	"	2 Axel Sticks 4½-5½.	1	25		
	23	To Shoeing.		~~40~~		40
May	16	to Shoeing two shoes 40		~~80~~		80
	28	To 8 Shoes 25	~~2~~	~~00~~	2	00
June	25	Setting Shoe.		~~20~~		20
July	6	To repairs on Wagon & Buggy	~~7~~	~~50~~	7	50
	9	By Lumber, 226 ft 14.00	~~3~~	~~08~~	~~3~~	~~08~~
	24	Shoe & Work	~~1~~	~~00~~	1	00
			49	86	47	35

John Heart's Account, Settled to Feb 1st 1883.

			Dr	Cr
~~February~~	~~10~~	~~Lost day, went to City.~~		
~~Ryder~~		~~John~~ May 29 1883 Acct		
~~May~~	~~29~~	~~Tob, Ch ½~~		

H Rose, in account. August 6th 1883

			Dr	Cr
Aug	6	To Shoeing,		2 00
	13	Hickory plank 100 ft 25.00	2 50	
	"	~~To Shoeing & Chain mend.~~		40
	15	"		55
	17	Shoeing 1 span		3 25
Sept	7	Work on wagon		45
Oct	22	Shoeing		40
Nov	26	"		80
Decem	1	By 277 ft Lumber, 25.00	6 92	
	"	To Shoeing		60
	4	" " 4. 40+		1 60
	14	By 200 ft Oak & Hickory. 25.00	5 00	
Mar	28	Shoe		28

[illegible]

Center Family In account With Mill Family

			Dr		Cr	
November 28th 1881						
Center	28	To Boat plank 2, 75¢	1	50		
"	"	" Bunk & nose piece for same,		50		
"	19	" Broom Handles. 500, $16.	8	00		
"	29	By Beach Lumber. 400 ft. $4.00			1	60
"	"	" Hickory " 480 ft 60¢			2	88
Decem	3	By Whitewood. 3549. 80¢ per C.			28	39
	10	To Broom Handles, 500, 16.00	8	00		
	20	" " 1000 "	16	00		
Janua	23	1883 To balance on Settlement			29	00
	31	By 2½ days hawling logs, 3,50	8	75		
		To two W. Wood trees				
May	11	By Cash	60	00		
		To Timber			100	00
		By Lumber & Sawdust	28	00		
	28	" Handles 5000 $14.00	7	00		
	"	Stoning 2 loads. 50¢	1	00		
July	24	" 2 " "	1	00		
	"	Broomhandles. 500, 14.00	7	00		
August	1	Account settled				
	2	By 1¼ days work of 2 men & team	5	50		
	22	By 136 ft Lumber, 25.00	3	40		
October	23	By 180 " " "	4	50		
Nov	3	By paying H. Lyon, on Gristmill	1	00		
	"	To Cash,			20	00
	"	Lyon paid "	2	00		
	6	" " "		70		
	10	" " "	5	50		
	15	" " "		75		
	16	Dyke George " "	10	00		
	19	To Cash.			15	00
	21	" " By W. Dyke.			15	00
	"	Cornelius. B. To Cash.			20	00
	22	H. Lyon. By Cash in full	20	10		
	"	G. Dyke " "	10	10		
		Carried Over to Page 68	63	55		

Edward Elliot's Account 1882			Dr	Cr
January	1	1883 Work to date		50 00
		Brothers charges "	26 00	
		Sisters' " "	14 00	40 00
		Balance		10,00

George Thomas account January 1st 1883			Dr	Cr
Jan	1	To 5 days works, 1,50.		7 50
	29	By Pork 126 lbs, 8½	10 71	
February	6	By Cash,	2 00	
	"	" Hauling load wood	50	
	8	To 1 Days work		1 50
	24	1 load Wood,	50	

June

Eliot [illegible]B Edwards, Tob. Ch $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Due $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

April	11	By Cash	2 00	
May	5	" Mending Boots,	1 15	
Aug	18	" " "	1 00	
Sept	5	By Cash,	1 00	
October	16	" "	10 00	
Jan	22d	Balance Due $25,50		

Ryder, Henry, Commenced work June 6th 1883.

June	16	Lost ½		
John	7	Ryder, By one hat 37 & Suspenders 25	60	Ch ½
July	7	Henry, By Cash,	5 00	34 00
Chew	14	½ ½ 2½ " Quit work August 16th Due	Balance or	~~27 00~~ 29.00
August	27	John, " "	5 00	
Sept	3	Henry, on leaving,	5 00	
	10	Commenced Boarding at 3.50		
	15	By Cash.	3 00	
	21	"	50	
Oct	6	By Cash	2 00	
	~~11~~	~~To ¾ days work 1.00~~ "	~~75~~	~~75~~
Smoke		¼ ¼		
		Matches 11 Box	16	
	20	Due for 5¾ days Work.		5 75
Stoped	29	By 6 weeks board 3.50 Boarding	30 00	
Nov	27	" Cash. 10.89	5 00	
		" One pair rubber Boots	3 00	
		" " " Gloves	1 50	
		" Cash	1 00	
Dec	5	Ch ½ ½		
April	1	1884 Settled 11½ mo wage 6.00		69 00
Reciepts, during year,		Cash, for son Jer.	5 00	
		Tob	1 65	
1884		1 Hat	35	
Aug	27	Cash	5 00	
Sept	21	Cash To 2 months.	50	16 00
		Due Balance	12 50	~~56 50~~
1884	5	By Cash	3 00	69 50
June	11	Tob. 3½ lbs, 54 c,	1 92	
July	5	½	27	
~~Oct~~	~~6~~	~~½ Nov 22nd ½~~		

January 29th Tob. ½

October 30th 1883.

Earnest Baker, in account with Wm W. Andrews

Oct	30	Commencid boarding in evening at 3,50	Dr		Cr	
	27	By Cash.	3	00		
	..	To turning 2000 broomhandles			5	50
Novem	17	By Cash.	10			
Decem	1,	By three weeks & 6 days bd 3.50	11	50		

Thursday November 1st 1883.

Henry Lyon, In account with Mill Family of Shakers.

			Dr	Cr
Nov	1	Went to work on gristmill.		
	"	By 1 pare Mittens	1 00	
	3	" Cash	2 00	
	"	To three dayes work, 2.00		6 00
	6	By Meat. 11lbs 6.c & 1 Basket, 5c	70	
	10	By Cash,	5 50	
	15	" 10lbs Meat & 1 Basket	75	
	21	By Cash of Mrs Dyke.	50	
	23	" " on Settlement,	20 00	
	"	To 12 dayes work 2.00		24 00
			30 45	30 00

Mill Family in account with Center 1883.

			Dr		Cr	
		Brot from Page 61. — — —	63	55		
Nov	26					
Center	"	By Material bot for Gristmill	20	00	70	00
	~~3~~	~~To Cash.~~			~~20~~	~~00~~
Mill	"	To Work on Mill, Grist,	30	00	$3	40
	"	By Paying our Taxes —	— —	—	~~18~~	
	"	By Ice Rent 31,25			31	25
Dec	22	Teaming and Labour	30	51		
	"	Overown "	20			
	"	To Money to East House	50	00		
		By Rent of C. E. Reeder.	10	00		
		By Cash for work.	25	00		
	"	Lumber, 1 Scantling 5½ — 4½ 25 ft		63		
		Huffman's Work — Smith 2½	22	50		
		" " Mill 2	14	00		
		Rozen, 2	4	00		
January	15	By 200 ft Lumber 18.00 per M.	3	60		
	17	By Cash to G. Dyke for work,	3	20		
	"	By Handles. 500 16.00	8	00		
Dyke	"	George By Cash on settlement,	10	00		
	"	Sawdust 10 loads 50¢	5	00		
		Balance	~~98~~	~~58~~		
Feb	26	Two days Smith, 2.00	4	00		
March	1, 3 & 4th	Three, 2.00	6	00		
	14	By Cash to G. Thomas.	1	00		
June	5	By Hauling 1 Rod.		80		

~~Martial Newton,~~

~~January 10 By Cash 500~~

December 2d 1885.

Obituary.

Mourn not for him now he is gone
And know, since this his race is run
That he has fought the goodly fight
That he has won in truth and right.
Has conquered in the war with self,
Waged against lust and pride and pelf.

Mill Family in acct with H Bose Jan 14th 1884

			Dr		Cr	
January	14					
	"	Wagon Poles. 24	10	80		
	"	Hickory Plank, 46. 25	1	15		
Febuary	20	By Hick Plank, 2 in 86 ft $25.00	2	15		
	"	" 26 Poles. 45 ¢	11	70		
	"	Horse Shoeing, 1 Span.			1	60
March	7	By Whitwood boards, 1 in 948 ft $25.00	23	70		
	"	" Ash 553 ft "	13	82		
	"	" Oak 506 " "	12	65		
April	4	To mending one Rod for [illegible]				35
	7	To Smithing & 1 Shoe			6	90
	14	To Cash.			22	00
		Whitewood, 300 ft, 5/8.	7	50		
	17	Ash. Boards. 1 in. 109 ft.	2	27		
	30	" " " 100 "	2	50		
	"	Hick, Plank 2 " 116 "	2	96		
May	7	1 Span Shod				
	4					
		" "				
	16	To Cash			5	00
	"	" One Wagon Tongue			5	00
June	2	2 Springs 2.50			5	00
	5	Repairing Wheel,			4	50
	18	By 608 ft Hick plank, 90 2¼ & 518 2½	15	20		
	21	Axel 14 Stks 2¼ 168, 3-4	4	20		
	"	Plank 457 ft 2¼	14	25		
	"	Shoeing	+		1	35
	23	"				40
	27	1 Wagon Ex.			2	50
	"	Shoeing,			1	40
	28	To Cash,			10	00
	30	Shoeing 2 Shoes, 20 c				40
July	14	" 4 "			1	60
	"	To Cash			10	00
Aug	26	Shoeing				50
	27	Cash $5.00 & work 2.50			7	50

August 29th 1884, Roche H.

	29	By Hickory Plank, 570 ft $20.00	11	40		
Oct	1	To 4 Shoes, 40 & 1, 20 c			1	80
		2 " "				80
~~In~~		~~August, To Cash~~			~~5~~	~~00~~
	3 ~~2~~	1 Clip				20
Octob	11	To repairing 2 W. Wheels			3	00
Dec	1	Shoeing			2	40
	13	Repairing Wagon & 1 Shoe,			6	65
	"	Total to Date,	135	85	~~101~~	~~95~~
					95	85
					5	01
					10	
					110	85
					135	85
			Due		25	00
1885						
Jan	25	Ash plank ~~& Boards~~, 684 ft $20.00				
	"	" Boards, 528				
	~~22~~	Total $20,24			20	24
May	22	Shoeing.		80		
1886.						
Jan	25	By Hickory Plank 361, $20.00			7	22
		Poles 20, 35 c			7	00

The Evolution of Religion.

The Religion of Evolution is the title of ~~a paper~~ by M. J. Savage ~~the leading article in~~ a book published in Boston in 1876 wherein he has very ably pointed out many of the errors and inconcistencies of the religious theories of the world. I have reversed the formula of the title for the reason that I propose taking up the subject where he left it, namely, at the confluence of the two Worlds; the natural and spiritual. I have employed the term confluence, not because it represents my own view of the relation which the two worlds bare to each other, but because it represents ~~the~~ a popular ~~[illegible]~~ idea. My own belief is, that the spiritual world is an outgrowth of the natural world; and therefore that the one is noless natural than the other; — and it is my firm belief that reserch in the vast field which has opened to us of evolution will be yet disclose this fact not only, but ~~the the~~ this other fact, to wit that the religious phenomena observable through the history of the human race are as really the result of law as are the physical phenomena of the world; and that these spiritual laws have grown up with and out of the necessities of the race. ~~as really~~ as have those great physical laws which have been already discovered, and with which men are, at the present day ~~is~~ comparatively familier. And since, as history shows, the greatest benefacters of mankind have been those who have opposed the prevailing religions of their times, it follows that the religious phenomena of the world, has not been necessary to the well being of society in this world. it follows, since no phenomena can begin to appear without a suffitient cause, that the religious phenomena must be caused by the necessities of man in some other world, or sphere of consious existance.

We need but cast our eyes over the pages of history, to be convinced ~~that~~ of all the causes of evil in the world, religion has been the chief. And why? because religion is in itself bad? By no means; any more than the circulation of air around our globe is bad because disturbed equilibrium frequently causes distructive storms.

Looking only at special occurrencies, such as a huricane, devastating half a continant, or a religious Crusade dong greater mischief, more wide-spread, and extending ove a very much a longer period; the unthinking are disposed to censure the Cause that made ~~it possable for~~ such mischief possable ~~to occur~~. And so to, the ordinary observers, looking only at particular acts of men and society, and extending over but short periods of time, are ever ready to find fault, both with individuals and society. Wider obersavion extending over long periods of time however, must cause them to reconsider their former views, by showing ~~them~~ that what, to a superfitial observer, is called bad, is but negtave good.

The Ocean billows that engulf a fleet, work an over-balancing good in purifying the waters. And why should we not ~~the~~ believe that the sweeping distruction of a religious crusade, and the horrors of an inquisition, have prodused an overballancing good in the sentiment of loathing which ~~that~~ histories produse in the succesive generations of mankind? Could the world be what it is today, without its ~~history~~ experiences capable of thinking and doing as it is, without its experinces? The experinces of ~~of~~ the human race constititute its history, and this history forms a record of its progress.

In the childhood of the race, man was a mear animal; his spiritual nature entirely dormant. After ages, this nature began to manifest itself: extremely rudimental at first, and feeling its influence but knowing nothing of its nature or the continuence of existance which it foreshadowed, man was lead into a thousand monstrous and fantastic rites ands ceremonies which scores of centuries have enabled him but partially ~~succeeded in~~ to out-grow~~ing~~.

And since the groath of a people must correspond with its knowoledge, we are left to infer that the religious nature of man, and its purpose, are but ~~very~~ imperfectly understood. Instead of regarding religion as a natural phenomenon, growing out of the presant necessities of his spiritual nature, and therefore as really natural, and no more misterious than any ~~other~~ physical phenomena; ~~of nature,~~ men, even those who profess to teach others the nature and requirements of religion, have surrounded it with such an air of mistery and offered for its support such an array of absurd doctrines that the ignorant look upon it with awe, and the wise with disgust. The first are required to believe and accept as religious truth what the cannot understand, and the last to understand and accept as religious truth, what they cannot believe. Let us see if we cannot find an explination to these ~~religious phenomena~~ mistery that the simple can understand as well as believe, and the wise ~~can~~ believe as well as understand

And, first, we have the fact of the religious phenomena of the world, as old as the human race and as univertially diffused over the earth. And since no effect can be producsed without a suffitient cause, and no cause for these phenomena could be suffitient that did not origionate in necessity; ~~and~~ since such necessity could not originate in any needs of man while in his terestrial life, but on the conterary have been productive of incalculable mischief, if not referable to any other life; does it not follow, beyond question, that they must have have reference to a future life, and that the efforts of the human soul under their influence ~~is~~ are promotive of a spirituall growth, travel or culture preparitory to entering upon that life. *

Charity. May 31. 1885.

I see thee as thou art, not as in bygone days
A wicked, blameful man;
But as a leaf on Nature's tree; a fruit of nature's plan.
An embrionic fruit; And it doth not appear;
I cannot see or know
What may be latent in that embrio.
I see thee, not as wrong, but as imperfect still
Lacking, not good, but growth,
Ages of disaplin
To demonstrate thy worth
A royal animal,
A prince in swadling clothes,
To live, to fill a throne,
Or die, a slave unknown.

To die, that is, to sleep; to sleep in slavish fear,
In slavish ignorance,
A slave to appetite,
A slave to circumstance
A conqueror of thy self, and hence of all beside.
~~All passions overcome~~
The animal in thee
Disthroned and, and thou set free.
The beastly humanised, the humanised angelised
And the Divine, in love
Be seen to rest on thee,
Decending from above.
A supreme love of Good, and fellow man as self.
Prefering him to self.
~~In daily intercourse~~
In pleasure, place or pelf.
Or else in fight to fail and flee before thy foes,
Thy kingly throne deposed
By an usurping foe,
Thou, fallen ~~and disgraced~~.
Thy averice and pride, thy vanity and lust,
The cohorts of thy foe
Triumphing, lain thee low.

June 23 Heaven is a Hell to the depraved influences that controll 1885
what we call a bad man.

* The ~~care, culture and~~ education of children has reference to a life, a sphere of existance, future to them, and ~~as~~ unnecessary, so far as they can perceive, to their welbeing and happineſs, the more, as it interferes with their pastimes, and pleasures. Their views of the matter, however, alters nothing with regard to the neceſsity of culture, preparatory to entering upon that future sphere of usefulneſs, of which they can~~not~~ at present, but barely, if at all, concieve. Nor would the efforts of a wisdom superior to theirs, be succeſsful but for a natural desire to know; a nameleſs unrest peculiar to the

to the human species; a reaching out after the unknown.

This universal desire of the human soul for the attainment to something future, peculiar, as it is, to the human race, indicates so wide a differance between man and the lower animals as to be wholely unaccountable, on any other hypothecis than that of a future; that is, a sphere of existance beyond and wholely outside of this and unnecessary to the completness of animal existance and enjoyment on this planet. The animal, feeding and reproducing its kind, is perfectly satisfied, seems to have fully accomplished its purpose, filled to completeness the end of its being. Man, on the contrary, ~~however~~, is never less satisfied than when in possession of the most that nature can bestow. He is generated into animalty; he must be regenerated into spirituality. He ~~was~~ is born into animal life; he must be born again into spiritual life. The first birth is the result of animal growth; the second birth must be the result of spiritual growth. The result of the first is a human being; that of the second an angelic being. Nor can he, until this transition is accomplished, find completed life, where every desire is satisfied, and all care banished from the heart.

The reason of this is plainly obvious; if he were only animal, he would have only animal desires, and hence find complete satisfaction in the gratification of those desires, for the accomplishment of which, nature affords abundant means. But, being a spirit, he is ~~endowed~~ possessed of ~~with~~ spiritual desires, for the satisfaction of which, the resources of nature are ~~is~~ found to be wholely inadiquate. Hence the soul's unrest; longing, though unconsciously, to be born again; born — or bourn — out of the animal, into the spiritual; out of the rudimental into the completed life of an immortal soul.

If man is not a "living soul;" then is he, of all things in nature, not to be accounted for; a very monstrosity; indeed

"Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled
The glory, jest and riddle of the world?"

Two Lives

Many thousand years in the past, how many is a matter of minor importance to us now, The human race began its career on this planet. How low, how rudimental it was, is also a matter of minor importance. That it was very rude traces of its earliest habits abundantly prove. In common with the lower animals, supplying its wants, defending itself and reproducing its kind, completed the circle of its existence.

At this period mankind could have had no other guides for their conduct than the animal instincts. Desire being the motive power prompting all their efforts, and capability the only limit to the gratification of desire. As in the case of all animals the male being physically the stronger, might easily resist the will of the female had not a law implanted in his nature compelled him to yield to her desire. Hence so long as her desires were healthy in accordance with the laws of nature so long there could be no disorder in the animal kingdom. Gradually however the latent powers of the human mind quickened, imagination discovered ways, invention supplied the means, and luxury and dissipation followed.

Thus civilizations arose, flurished and decayed, still extending their discoveries and settlements untill the whole earth became peopled with human inhabitants. This would seem logically to complete the mission of the race upon this earth unless a routine of animal and intellectual enjoyment was all that was intended for man. If however as the universal belief of mankind in all ages indicates, the earthly life is to be succeeded by

Two Lives

another life for which this life is preparatory. In that case the laws of logic would require a starting point, and initiative process by which that life could be begun.

This life being as a nursery from which the race is to be transplanted into a higher life, a superior state of existence, would seem to necessitate a kind of grafting process, by which alone superior fruit can be produced from seedling stock. And this view the religious history of the world abundantly corroborates

The process is called ministration, inspiration, divine anointing, quickening of the spirit (etc)

Evidently God is ~~an~~ a mere abstraction, save as He is manifest in his works. And, the human rase being the chief of his works, it is logical to suppose that his chief manifestation, would be through that medium. And as mankind are vareously gifted, some excelling in one direction and some in another; the most superially gifted taking the lead in the direction in which they excell; it is ~~also logical to suppose~~ evident that some would be superially giftid in manifesting the Divine Atributes. and that such should take the lead in all matters partaining to man's spiritual life: and here again are we sustained by all past history}} a Friendship.

There is really nothing new about this system, it is simply the old ideal friendship, spiritualised, and carried to its ultimate conclusion

The Evolution Of Religion.

The Religion of Evolution is the title of a book published in Boston in 1876; the author M J Savage of which, has very ably pointed out the processess by which the religions of the world have been evolved, simultaneously with the physical objects of nature. I have reversed the formula of the title, for the reason that I propose taking up the subject where he left it, to wit, at the confluence of the two worlds; the world of matter and the world of mind, or spirit. I have employed the term confluence, not because it represents my own view of the subject, but the popular view; that there is two worlds, as distinct from each other as the planet Mars and our on are distinct: and that at death we are transported in some unaccountable way to that misterious and altogether unknown ~~world~~ region, away somewhere in, or beyond the steller spheres. ~~but~~ and the world beheld for the first time a successful stand made against illicit gratifycation in all points wherein men are tempted, by One who was so extreordinarily gifted as to be wholly consecrated to the cause of virtue will of God in the service of his kind by a life of perfect ~~virtue~~ self abnegation.

The Bible

The Bible appears a vast mirror reflecting the history of the human race from a very early period to the present hour not only ~~but~~ but pointing out the destiny of the race to all future time.

Looking into it we first see an extraordinarily gifted man for that era; one in whom the exclusively human faculties are so far developed as to enable him to exert a world wide influence over the peoples of his time.

Here for the first time we see the effects of imagination and invention enabling the people to discover and invent the means of increasing their pleasures by overstepping the boundaries of use and of course falling under the influence of abuse. Nor is this extraordinarily gifted one proof against the temptations of his times but in common with the world of human life about him falls into such ruinous dissipation as to expel him from that region of spiritual exaltation into which his extraordinary gifts had raised him. And although he seems to have exerted a restraining influence upon a portion of the race still the great majority fell away rapidly into diſsipation and ruin. Only one is said to have been perfectly virtuous and this one succumbed at last to the prevailing dissipations of the times. Still another and another of the ages past is extraordinarily gifted with spiritual discernment holding in check for the time being at least to some extent the lawleſs practices of the people.

The frequency and power of these waves of enlightenment are marked by an ever growing increase as the ages paſs and civilization ~~increases~~ advances untill the day when peace on earth is proclaimed, and toward men "Good will."

January 1st 1885.

Some Shaker definitions of Scripural Terms, and notes on General God. Topics.

An Infinite Life, vivifying the physical universe

Eternal Life.

A continuously progressive groath of the finite, up from the beastly, through the human and angelic, into harmony with the Infinite Life.

Unprejudiced observation, requires moral genius

eb 18 Two things most pernitious to man, - are lack of ocupation, and lack of restraint.

. 28 The seal of moral integrity being in the keeping of woman, she, of course, shapes the status of morals in society, in proportion to the advancement of that society toward a refined and spiritualised civilisation. Is it, then, too much to hope that her influence may extend until her ideal of the True, the Beutiful and the Good may so cover the earth as the waters cover the sea? Until the Right thing, that which is most calculated to promote the healthy, wellbeing of the human race will be her all absorbing desire? Imagine this to be the case with even so small a proportion of ~~the~~ woman ~~race~~ woman ~~kind~~ as those professing the christian religion, and what earthly power could stand against it.

Would not man be as powerless in her spiritual presence, as she is, largely, in presence of his brute force? The necessary excess of the animal powers in man has inundated ruled the world; shall not the excess of the spiritual nature in woman as inevitably come to rule? Is it not safe to say that ~~she~~ woman is becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of throwing off the yoke which the necessities ~~primative~~ other times ~~had~~ fastened upon her? Nay, more, is she not discovering that, as the necessities of primative society demanded her servitude, so the necessities of Chritian society is demanding her immancipation!

And to the extent that this is the case, will not the concluding words of the world old centence "thy dezire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee," lose their force, in consequence of the opning ones ceasing to be true!

As it is evry day becoming more generally understood, that, not wealth and power, but purity of motive, stern integroty of caracter, are the sources from which happiness is to be drawn; instead of the vicareous benefits of anothers virtue, beyond the helps of example; so, and in concequence of this change of centiment in the public mind, there is being affected a change in the objects of desire.

Self preservation, the first law of nature, must necessarily ~~have~~ been the one to be obeyed in the childhood ~~of the~~ and up to the maturity of the race, but, maturity once attained, there comes a change, in national as in individual life, the private becoming merged in the public good,

The spetial line of origin through which humanity has gradually come to be what it is to day in the highest types of Civilisation, is still fully represented in all its progressive fases upon our globe. From the lowest to the highest types of resemblance to the human form divin are still with us; no need of guesing, no need of hypthitical speculations upon man's origin. We have only to go to natures book, where he who runs may read. May study, in actual life to day, the upward march of sentient life from the ignorance and stupidity of a Bushman, to the intellect of a Bacon; from the viciousneſs of a Gorilla, to the angelic sympathies of a Florence Nightengale: from the insane selfishneſs of a misor, to the sublime consecration of Jesus of Nazereth. Men, even scientests, are never tired of speculating upon what the human race was away back in the past; ~~as though~~ never seeming to take in to consideration, that all possable fases of it are still to be found in different parts of the earth, and hence there is no need of going to old books or fossil even remains to find out about it.

And as with man's physical and intellectual, so with his moral and spiritual nature; still but little devellopped in the most rude peoples, while in the highest forms of Civilization these are devellaped to angelic proportions, so that self abnegation, entire consecration to the greatest desernable good, has, with many, become the all absorbing object of desire.

Of course this exalted region ~~is~~ remains entirely undiscovered by the masses, their spiritual perceptions not being suffitiently devellaped to enable them to so much as concieve of its existance; but once a man makes the discovery, he will never again become the clod he was. To the great majority a long and ~~usually~~ painful travel is necessary to this discovery. When Emerson made the discovery, he cried out, in extacies we may suppose. "I have not discovered, until this blessed ray flashed just now through my soul that there dwelt any power in nature that would relieve me of my load. But now I see." Nature, in the animal, is purely selfish and necessarily so, or it could not exist as an animal; - and if we place the angel at the opposite oposite end of the scale, we must suppose that to be purely unselfish. The man, while on the animal plain, must necessarily be governed by the same necessities as the lower animals, the law in boath cases being the same, and of course the consequences of transgression the same, a loss of health ful enjoyment, and the possability of being restored by a return to obedience.

The angel state once attained to however, there would seem to be no room for transgression, or if such could be, no room for a return to obedience, there being no law in the case, cince no law cannot reach voluntary self-distruction.

Man, either in the individual or society, having subserved the end of his being on ~~that~~ the animal plain, must, in the nature of things, rise onto a higher plain or not keep steep with the eternal movements of things, and hence be trampled underfoot and left behind. And this higher plain, or in other words more advanced sphere of life, must necessarily involve the leaving behind the former necessities, and hence the former desires and their gratifycation.

Of course this must be a work of growth, time being required to change ones habits, change in ones habits of thought being the first step to be taken.

And this march of mind toward its goal, the ~~final~~ evident destiny of the race, doubtless advances ~~toward~~ in an ever accelerating ratio being constantly helped by the experiences of the past.

And has the experience of the past more fully proven than the fact that transgression of law and order are subversive of the well being and happiness of individuals and society, and that obedience to these, is the only possable way by which happiness can be secured. This truth is so fully appearent booth in the physicall universe and in the history of the human race, as, one would suppose, to place it outside the pole of question.

But such is the annimal nature, and so slight the advance from it by the mass of mankind, except in a retrograde direction that, that nothing is more general among us than impatience ~~restlessness~~ of restraint. The wild, vagabond, and appearently free life of the savage is ~~are~~ natural to us all, and, ~~as~~ modified by the circumstances in which we find ourselves, indulged in.

But is the savage a free man? On the contrary, no man is a greater slave. No assocciation of people is more punctilous of popular ~~of popular~~ usage, none more inexorable of its disregard.

For the slightest infraction ~~disregard~~ of its customs, the individual in a tribe of savages, is ostracised to a solitude more compleet and terable than is ~~anything~~ possable to the civilion; as he has no mental resorce, nothing but blank lonlyness. A prey to himself, a prey to the elements to want, to disease, the wild beasts and savage man.

And last though not least he is left without hope; the savage man is yet so little removed from the pure annimal, that he knows only to condemn and execute vengance, nothing of forbearance or forgivness; once arouse his anger contempt or disgust and there is nothing to lay them, the moral principal being as yet dormant.

Jun 27 What ever is necessary for us, is necessarily healthful — as well mentally, morally and spiritually as physically — and hence happyfying, in the final event. And vice versa.

April 2nd 1880

Veni, Vidi, Visi.

This report of a general on gaining a great victory, and ~~was~~ repeated, substantially, by Commodore Perry after his famous victory on lake Erie. "We have met the enemy and they are ours": is preeminently that of the christian warriour who, having succesfully battled with his inbread foes, to wit, his animal nature — the legion of appetites and desires, which, if indulge, rapidly lead to habits of dissipation and having gained the entire controll, to moral ruin; "I have fought the good fight!" I have gained the victory! I know that I have passed from death unto Life, in as much as I love the breathren. In the ~~the~~ degree that, instead of enmity, I feel only good will toward men; in the degree that, instead of being infested with a horde of lawless desires, clamoring for gratifycation, I have become freed from these, and in their stead enjoy a peace "that paseth understanding"; I know that. In such degree I have won a victory which, in real importance, is as much greater than any mere military acchievement as the Sun is greater than a glow worm.

April 6th The Shaker Manifesto.

It has often seemed to me on looking over a fresh number of our monthly that each succeeding issue was better than its predecessor. And, indeed, why should it not be so; The "constant march of mind," the increasingly rich and rapid inflow of light and knowledge, booth secular and religious, would ~~doubtless~~ seem to point to exactly such a result. It may be questioned wheather this is suffitiently marked to make it apparent from month to month, still the fact remains that spiritual light and physical knowledge are rappidly on the increas. And without doubt inevitably so. They may, and probably have a condition similar to that of the tides; seasons of flood and of ebb, and at long intervals a "spring tide," a very unusual uprising of the spiritual elements, evolving a marked era in the history of the world.

While we cannot claim anything extraordinary for the present hour, still, in looking over the contence of the April number of the Manifesto, and comparing it with that of the same month of last year, the advance is quite appearant not only in its general tone, but in some special points very noticably so. Take, for instance, this sentence, in the leading artical contributed by Henry C. Blinn; "it became an inspirational fire in their souls, carrying them into an element so far above the earthly and sensual, that they freely consecrated their lives to the gospel cause." Depend upon it, that soul who has been touched by this inspirational fire, who has been baptised into this heavenly element, this spiritual exaltation, even though it were but for short periods and through the ministration of other and more advanced souls, possesses an experience that accords most gratefully with this sentence.

Farther on is another cheering "sign of the times." "It was not a new order of life to be a witness of the truth; the world has been favored with this class from the days of righteous Abel. &c," Noting the broadening of sentiment here expressed, if the century plant has not actually bloomed; the bud has ~~ex~~ ~~actually~~ decidedly enlarged during ~~over~~ the last twelve months.

Evidently our gospel tree is no exotic, nor paracite in Elder Henry's view, but an origional growth, having its roots in the Source of the life of the Universe, ~~and~~ its growth in "the survival of the fitest," and its crowning glory in the ultimate destiny of the human race.

And then the next artickle, by Henry Bear, entitled The Gospel. Asking what ~~the~~ a Gospel is, and what salvation consists in. Here we are brought face to face with reality. We are to "believe correctly, and obey conscientiously" and thus, aided by the onflow of the "Power that makes for righteousness," *raise our selves* into a state of happiness. After some irresistable logic in which we are shown that, so long as our peace of mind can be interrup-

-ted by others, or by the vacisitudes of circumstance, we are not made free by the power of the gospel, but that such power must, nevertheless be in the gospel, he ~~continues~~ declares in substance, that the only way to become free from any and all disturbing influences, is firs to become correctly informed of the nature and requirements of the gospel. And this brings us to his first question, what is the Gospel. Perhaps the abstract idea of what the nature of the Gospel essentially concists in, may be given in the following short sentence: It is the crowning gift of God to the human race, its purpose being to administer a supreme love of all the heavenly—divine atributes, and the love of brother and sister man as self. Of cours its requirements must embrace such habits of life as shall correspond with these divine atributes.

But abstract ideas, however butiful or clearly set forth, will hardly meet the requirements of everyday life. Hence the Elder has pointed out practicle remedies, suited to its very concrete nature; clenching the whole with the very logical conclusion that, whenever we expect a favor returned, we lay the ~~the~~ foundation for disapointment.

Should the Elder interview us individually, we may suppose ~~would~~ him to addopt the socratic method, and so judge us out of own mouths. For example,

Elder Henry. You seem to be quite unhappy this morning as though something serious had hapened you, George.

George. Yea, I am indeed feeling quite unhappy.

E. B. Can you tell me the reason brother H

Enquirer. I see the marks of satisfaction in your countainances, in your maner and in your continuance. Exponant. If you see the marks of satisfaction ~~satisfaction~~ is not that evidence of the existance of it.

En, I should say so; but how can it be, how is it possible that, where all the pleasures of sense are foregone the soul can still find satisfaction in sensuous existance? Ex. It is thus, Happiness, does not consist in the pleasures of sense, but in satisfaction of soul; any cause or series of causes which give satisfaction to the soul, ie, the intellect and heart; will afford happiness. And first, ~~satis~~ in order that the intellect shall be satisfied, the mind and heart must find rest in truth. Not seeming truth, but Truth absolute, and eternal; something that appeals to the souls instincts as such, and truth that in which the most severe scrutiny can ~~not~~ detect no ~~a~~ flaw. Such selfevident array of axiomatic facts, as all minds must give individual assent to as soon as presented to their understanding. Here alone is found rest and complete satisfaction. En. But wheare is this truth to be found and how known? Ex. "Where the carcas is, there will the Eagles be gathered together" The keen of sight and powerful of wing who can soar above the fogs ~~and~~ of sense and passions storms, will, drawn by the law that causes ~~draws~~ like to seek like, be found congregated in an element as widely different from that of Civilised society at large as permanent peace and satisfaction are different from the efemeral enjoyments of such society.

Of course, any condition of the individual or society ~~has~~ is the result ~~been induced by~~ of causes suffitient to produce such conditions, and the ~~the~~ removal of any cause calculated to bring about reverse conditions. It follows that the calm peaceful satisfaction which you observe among us, is the result of causes essentially different from those causes which produce the general ferment and unrest in society at large. And since the mind governs the man, and society is made up of individual men; it follows that mind governs society; and hence that the prevailing knowledges and beliefs of society will govern its conduct and thus determine its condition. Is it not then evident that where ~~of~~ a community is ~~be~~ found whose individual and social status is ~~is~~ ~~and~~ is more happy and more desirable than another, that the cause of such happy condition lies in the difference of knowledge and belief ~~by which~~ ~~their lives are conducted~~?

and hence of conduct in such community, and hence that the habits of individuals determine the condition, whether ~~peaceful~~ satisfactory and happy or otherwise, of society, and that the degree and quality of knowledge and the truth or error of the~~ir~~ beliefs of society ~~will~~ govern ~~their~~ its habits?

En. This seems to be so.

Ex. Then since our habits are productive of entire satisfaction, is it not evident that our knowledges are entirely correct and our beliefs entirely true.

En. I see no way of escaping such a conclusion.

Ex. Then, since our knowledge is the result of experiment, of puting our beliefs, our faith, into practice, is it not evident that faith lies at the foundation of all spiritual progress, and also that truth and error in faith can only be known by the experimental method, by obeying ~~it~~ such faith that is? And hence that a faith ~~which~~ is a belief merely and not susceptable of being put in practice is by that fact rendered incapable of proof?

En. Evidently this is ally true. ~~It~~ and hence of satisfying the inner soul.

Ex. Very well; what then must be the conclusion. We have seen that the Shaker life is productive of entire satisfaction, and hence ~~of happiness~~. That happiness does not depend upon the pleasures of sense, ~~satisfaction~~ but of the intellect and heart, finding rest in demonstrated truth. Truth in which the instincts of the soul recognises its true element, and by obedience to which is borne into a region far above the sensuous one of popular society.

That the condition of society depends upon the habits of the individuals of which it is composed, and that the~~ir~~ habits, of such individuals, ~~depend~~ depend upon the knowledge and beliefs ~~of such individuals~~. That the religious beliefs of a people, tho they may for a time satisfy the heart, will not long escape the scrutiny of the intellects, of the more thoughtful, and hence that a faith which requires belief only without proof, which promices, but has no way of proving that its promises will be fulfilled; though it may for a time ~~long~~ survive with the unknowing and credulous, is entirely lacking of that element in which alone the human mind can ~~alone~~ find rest, — can see its soul travel and be satisfied.

Must we not then conclude, that what the Shakers regard as ~~the~~ ultimation of religious truth, is in reality such, since obedience to its requirements result in entire satisfaction of booth mind and heart and peace in complete happiness? Em. I see no way of escaping such a conclusion.

Ex. Then it only remains to inquire what the religious faith of the Shakers is, and to put that faith into practice, in order to secure that complete rest and satisfaction ~~which~~, the marks of which you have noticed among us. The answer to the question as to what the religious beliefs, the faith, that is, of the Shakers, can be answered in a few sentences. The puting it in practice, is a life-work, the growing out of the elemental, the earthy, the animal, into the completed, the heavenly, the spiritual, and hence, and eternal.

And now as to our faith. We believe, first that the human race is a growth; as man is the growth of a child. That the race had its infancy and childhood, that the bulk of it is in its childhood still. That this great child is the offspring of a greater, — God. That this word God, stands, logically, for the Father and Mother-Source of the physical universe and all it contains. That this Parent Power Cradles the human race in its infancy, leads it in its child-hood, educates it in its youth, and when an individual, society or nation, has advanced as far as its beliefs, knowledges and consequent condition and resources will carry it; means are provided for the improvement of its beliefs, the increase of its knowledge in order to its taking a step in advance toward its evident, ~~good~~ and to a new, demonstrated goal. This spiritual goal being like the natural in that it culminates in love; and unlike it in that its love is universal instead of partial, as the first is, and of necessity must be. The reproduction of the race on the natural plane requiring isolation of families instead of their congregation as is the case ~~of~~ with spiritual reproduction, or, what will doubtless be better understood by the ~~general~~ public generally, conversion, by precept, and the bearing, carrying the young convert so to speak, by example, until he has become wise and strong enough to walk the "narrow way" alone, when he in turn must become a servant, a bearer of the infants in spiritual things, or himself fail of his high calling. becoming god-like the embodiment of universal parental love. but I wander from the point. Like the natural we believe in spiritual universal all pervading law and order and hence that all results are the effects of adequate causes means applicable to ends

And as neither the physical universe nor human society were possible without the controlling influence of law and order so and even more so must angelic that is spiritual or Christian as the popular term is be the result of heaven's first law — Order.

And order presupposes system an arrangement or polity calculated to promote harmony of action and hence unity of result And since the result aimed at is happiness the first step will be the removal of causes of unhappiness whatever interferes with peace, tranquility and good will in society And since the first law of nature is necessarily self preservation, which is only another way of sayin antagonistic it follows that society on the natural plane cannot be entirely harmonious and hence that society on the spiritual plane must be governed by laws wholly different from those necessarily operative on the natural plane to wit self abnegat

For as in all exclusive possession there is bondage and in all bondage unrest it follows that in the spiritual or heavenly life there can be no exclusive possession. Nor is such possession necessary or desirable in society where each cares for the other's good the necessity for exclusive self care being done away - Of course this involves an entire subversion of the habits of the world at large to day a turning of the world upside down as it was called of old a forsaking and hating the things most loved and cherished from the social enjoyment of which the Brother - the Sister must be excluded This of course requires the giving up of all a man has which he cannot share in common with his neighbor. The necessity for this sacrifice lying in the fact that anything partaking of the nature of possession possesses the nature of antagonism and hence of inharmony in society, and thus the inharmony of the world is accounted for and the underlying causes shown to be necessary and hence in accord with universal nature, and of course, with its Author. This has no reference to the excesses of which the world is lamentably guilty, and which are alone the chief cause of the miseries of the world; and from which all sects of the professors of christianity and all reformers have ever strove to at least restrain it; but to those inherent personal and social desires of legitimate nature called for by the necessity for the reproduction of the race. This necessity and hence this law inheres in all animate nature and no department of it does it overstep the bounds of necessity save in human society alone.

The eliminating of marriage from their social polity by the shakers is not because it is not lawful, and within certain limits neceſsary; but because the limit having been reached when, so far from it being neceſsary for men to engage in reproduction, that there is a well grounded fear among scientists, that without an important change in the ususage of civilised society in this regard, overpopulation will be the result. Hence it is evident that in the present state of the world as regards sanitary knowledge and peace longevity, that abstaining from marriage being the violation of a Divine command which was when given a human necessity and given for no other reason it is in reality obedience to a more recent command given when the necessity for universal reproduction had ceased. His command being that his disciples should forsake and hate the family relation with all its selfish relations that the Savior intended this sentence to be understood literally is proven by his declaring that in the kingdom of Heaven they neither marry nor are given in marriage and then teaching his disciples to pray to the Father "Thy kingdom come thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven" So much has been said with regard to marriage and reproduction because of the rooted prejudice of the public against all attempts by men and women to live the heavenly life in this world. Nor would such attempts have been succeſsful nor persisted in for any considerable length of time had not experience proven such life to be transcendantly more happyfying than that in the marriage relation. To the next important feature in the Shaker polity the world makes little objection indeed numerous attempts have been made at different times by communities to make equal distribution of the goods of fortune to bear and share alike in the burdens and benefits of social life. So far as these attempts have been made by those in the marriage relation they have inevitably failed for the reason that they were transgressing a law of nature which demands that parents shall make the providing ~~power~~ for and rearing their offspring their chief care. Success in communism like that in any other branch of human effort can only be secured by leaving out of its arrangements the causes of failure.

Human life may aptly be compared to a great and rapid river, which, rising in the vernal regions of the Tropics, flows with an ever increasing volume to the the cold and inhospitable regions of the arctic circle. Each individual of the race having its origin among the springs found at the head waters of some one of the innumerable tributaries of this mighty stream; each one of which is constantly launching its tiny fleet of youthful voyagers out upon the broad bosom of the great river. Here they meet the strong currents of the down flowing waters and witting the cartless ease and listless abandon of the groups of young voyagers as they drift with the current, unmindful of that every mile so passed will have to be retraversed by hard and painful rowing, in order to reach the sunny lands at the Source of this great river.

And but for the few in every age who have essayed to stem these strong currents and to admonish the the drifting ~~careless~~ thoughtless throng of the folly of their course, no doubt the race would to day be much further down into the dark regions of spiritual death and sotial depravity.

Mill Family July 29th 1886

Now flash and float the tides of Truth
The waking world beholds the light.
From hoary age to blithsome Youth
There dawns the day of quickened sight
The subtle chain that binds the past
Rapt visions of the ~~sages~~ seers ~~of~~ old
With their fullfilment, now, at last,
Complects its fateful links of gold
The last, best gift of God to man —
The gospel of eternal Truth —
Completing high heavens saving plan
Scheme of redemption for the Earth.
When in the sequence of events
Animal life had reached its goal
Had passed the Rubicon of sense
And stood erect, a living soul
The manhood of the race as yet
Alone had ~~breathed the celestial air~~ reached the embryon state.
Later, ~~the~~ its womanhood ~~the change~~ had met ~~the~~.
The change, And stood ~~with man,~~ his ~~helper~~ perfect mate
So, when the human Race divine
Had traveled to the human goal
Had, in its progress reached the line
That bounds the ~~effects of the~~ intellective soul
The quickening spirit, — life Divine
Descending as a heavenly dove
O'erleaped weak nature's sensuous line
Baptising man in heaven's love
But here again he stood alone
In all the world he found no mate
So to complete the spiritual zone
The fullness of the heavenly state
"He trod the wine press all alone"
And thus unaided, needs must fail.
And through ages man must moan
The darkness that must needs prevail.

No children could ~~as yet~~ be born to light
— His nuptial hour had not come, —
— 'The ~~later Day, au~~spitious morn, —
~~That should compleet the heav'nly home.~~
In which with woman to unite
And thus complete the heavenly home
Though quickened, manhood's utmost pow'r
Could not withstand Great Nature's trend
Hence must await the destined hour
When woman-hood its aid should lend
'T'il ~~When~~ quickened woman~~hood~~'s native ~~[illegible]~~ charms
Should lead to heav'nly purity
— That subtle power which man disarms, —
Then only could the man be free,
Then only could the nat'ral world
Attain to spiritual purity
The beastly from its throne be hurled
And man and woman jointly free
That hour has come! The human race
Has reached, at last its, destined goal!
No longer bound by person, place,
It stands a free, united whole,
Exclusiveness is now outgrown
No need is there for 'mine' and 'thine',
As where each one must buy and own
Where Sex ~~was~~ is ~~the~~ a dividing line
That Veil is rent. The holy place
Now stands revealed, to all who see;
That human life, if crowned with grace
Must end in virgin purity.
Since God is love and purity
What life ends not in these estates
Must end — me thinks 'tis plain to see —
Far, far outside the pearly gates.
Watson Andrews.

North Union, August 1st 1886.

Shakerism, Is it Delusion.

Before answering this question, allow me to state, in a centence, what Shakerism really is. And it will not sufitient to name it a peculiar system of religious faith. True, it is this; but it is much more. It is what may be justly termed a Politicoethical system of Philosophy. It starts with the proposition that the human race, as such merely, is, in the nature of things, shut out from a state of existance which is to succeed the presant the human ~~state~~ as the ~~lower~~ animals are shut out from the human state, which succeeded to that in which they still are. And that as without superanimal aid, the beast could not attain to its highest state of perfection; so, without superhuman aid man cannot attain to his highest state.

And, farther, that as the animal cannot see, cannot comprehend the wisdom and power displayed by his human guide, in bringing to bear upon him those laws of nature which lift him from the starveling of the jungle or the shaggy monster of the steppes to the graceful form and plump proportions of the "Blooded Stock" of the present day: so the human cannot see, cannot comprehend the wisdom and power displayed by his Divine guide in bringing to bear upon him those spiritual laws which lift him from the starveling of an unspiritual philosophy or the savage of ~~the street~~ civilization, to the God-like wisdom and angelic love and purity of Jesus and his true followers; and ~~hence~~ also that the Divine, creative, uplifting energy by which ~~evolved~~ the material universe evolved the animal, and the animal ~~evolved~~ the human race; in due time and course evolved a spiritual race from the human, the first completed subject of which was Jesus of Nazereth. This being the case, we arrive at the inevitable conclusion, that ~~through~~ throu his aid-inspiration, and those who have bear by him uplifted into that spiritual sphere of existance; can the world hope to enter it, and thus be the recipient of completed Life. How long the present, incomplete, half life under the burthen of which the world groans may be prolonged, is impossable to say. But that it is possable to throw off this worldly burthen while yet in the world, by recognising and moving forward in harmony with universal law, and thus to rise into a region of permanant spiritual exaltation "above the fogs of sense and passion's storm," is a demonstrated fact: as thousands of living witnesses can testify.

But so sure as law is law, and order, order,—and it is certainly more punctiliously so as life rises in the scale of being,—and so sure ~~that~~ as the initiative step has been taken, resulting in the evolution of a spiritual race on the earthy ~~world~~; so sure there can be no possability of entering this exalted region, or taking the first step toward it, excepted by an orderly joining to that ~~exalted~~ spiritual race, or order of being. Nor can the mere fact of such joining secure to the tyro that angelic condition of being to which he aspires, any more than being orderly entered as a scollar can confer a education; or an aprintice become an expert by merely willing it. On the contrary there is necessitated a following,—a walking even as the Master walks. This, to the uninitiated, has the look of priestly tirany. But to those who have experience in such following, it is known to be the only true liberty: the only condition in which the soul—the man—can be absolutely free, from doubt, from fear, from care, from anxiety and even from responsability. Once merged in the will of another, who by his daily life of wisdom, meekness and loving kindness is proven to be a subject of the will of God, one finds himself in a haven of perfect rest. He lives over again his happy childhood days, as when he nestled in his mother's lap. and for the same reason: to wit, being placed in perfect harmony with the spiritual laws of his being: no other than Parental love, filling and blessing an obedient child.

And all this is nothing more than obedience to law. a law of God — of Necessity; the universal and necessary law of cause and effect. The hydrent will be useless to the house that stands higher than the reservoir. As with the physical, so with the spiritual law of gravitation; being one, like it, of necessity: by refusing to recognise it we place ourselvs above the fountain of the waters of life, and hence remain unfilled.

Ho! waiting world, expectant world,
Ye halting, hopeing doubting throng
His Banner is again unfurled!
He Comes! whoom ~~you~~ ye have hoped so long.
When in the sequence of events
Animal life had reached its goal
Had passed the Rubicon of sense
And stood erect a living soul;
The manhood of the race as yet
Alone had reached the human state
Later, its womanhood had met
The change, and stood ~~with him~~, his helper-mate.
So when the human race divine
Had traveled to the human goal
Had in its progress reached the line
That bounds th'unaided human soul
The Quickning Spirit life divine
Decending as a heavenly dove
O'erleaped weak nature's sensuous line
Baptising man in heavenly love
or, Endowing man with heaven's love

August 5th Is Shakerism a Delusion?

This question, so often asked by really candid well meaning minds; has never, so far as my observation goes, been answered according to modern thought, consequent upon recent scientific discoveries in physickal and psychical knowledge. There has been no lack of answers but all in the stereotyped language of the popular religions of the day, which, owing to the glaring inconcistancies and absurdities of these doctrins, people are fast becoming disgusted ~~with them~~, and, in consequence with the language of their advocates, ~~which has been employed by their advocates to in their explanation~~.

Shakerism professes to be the symplest of all phases of religion, why not then, employ the symplest forms of language in treating of it. In misteries and miricals people have wellnigh lost all faith; why not let misterio language go with the misteries which gave it birth. This is what I propose doing, in this paper and thus to answer the question "is shakerism a delusion" by first stating in a few simple words what Shakerism claims to be: the purpos which it proposes to subserve in the world; and then leave it with the candid reader to judge as to the delusiveness of the shaker's hopes. Probably The most fitting term, were it suffitiently comprehensive, by which to represent so called Shakerism, would be Universal religious Eclecticism. But it is not; since shakerism, to whoever understands it, means the adopting all truth, in all the religions of the world not only, but in all departments of science and philosophy as well, in so far as ~~they~~ it can be made practically servicable to the human race. In the language of learning it might be proper to call Shakerism an Universal Eclecticism; but in its own symple language it will be suffitiently explanitory of its nature and claims to designate by the term the Truth. And this is the term I propose to employ throuout this essay. If Shakerism is delusion it is the chief of delusions for it claims to be the sum of al truth, practically carryied out.

The task I have undertaken is to see if this claim is delusive. First then as to its religious claims; it holds, in common with all religions that there is one God, almighty and eternal, the source of light and life in the universe and that man — the human race, is the crowning work of this almighty power and the consummation of his work upon this planet. It also holds what no other religion does, that the race will eventually reach a stage of development when the evils so called, will have been outgrown by the most advanced civilisations, and too by methods but little known as yet. These methods have been introduced and successfully applied for more than one hundred years, and hence claim, and justly, some consideration.

The infelicisities under which society suffers to day have been met and overcome by this system, of religious sociology; and the problem solved as to whether the "Milennial" is to be a practical realisation on this Earth. Of course the means employed must necessarily be adequate to the end sought, and must be capable of being formulated in such manner as to be easily understood and practically carried into effect. The following synopsis ~~of~~ will be found sufficient intelligible, it is hoped to enable ordinary minds to understand and apply the system.

And first in the catalogue of evils, — animalism, — is the law of self preservation; it is not conceivable that animal life could have gained a permanent foothold upon this planet, without this law; And yet it is easy to see that the antagonisms of society are due to this cause alone. To do away with the necessity for self care, self protection and provision and the antagonisims of society instantly disappear; And this is what shakerism proposes to do; what it has done to the extent that it has been put in practice. First, by pointing to the sciantifically acknowledged fact, that such a state of things can alone enshure complete harmony, and consequent general happiness in society. The production of life upon this planet must necessarily have been ~~one~~ a strugle for existance, wherein only the fitest could survive, as indeed only the fitest should. This strugle has gone on until the earth is filled with inhabitance, even to repletion; hence the necessity for universal reproduction has ceased, and as that which is unnecessary is useless, and what is useless is a nuisance; and hence productive of mischief in community, it is evident, if the theory of evolution be true, that the cause which encourages overpopulation must give way ~~for~~ to a state of things which shall render overpopulation impossable. Of course the more populous the country the more fierce the strugle for a livelyhood, the more sharp the antagonisms and the more widespread and bitter the feelings & disapointment in those who fail,

Now, if Shakerism, or in other words Ascetisism is a delusion, ~~then~~ the inference is, that the world must go on in the unsatisfactory way in which we now see it, Nature, has ~~reach~~ done her utmost for the human race, evolution has reached its highest point of devellopement in this planet, and in consequence, must ceas as a power in the affairs of the world, But is it possable to admit this, without setting aside all that has been admitted with regard to the persistance of force. How is it possable, we may ask, that all pervading forse should go on supplying whatever was needed in the past, and then, when a greater need than any former one should arise ~~than any one~~, should utterly fail. Should rear a noble arch, and then fail to ~~insert~~ supply the keystone. Should produce and carry forward a race of intelligent beings to a state of caos and there leave them there;

Acetisim denies such possability, and ascerts, on the contrary, that Nature is incapable of any such break in her polity: That the human race must necessarily continue to advance as it has advanced until Order shall evolve from caos, discipline from apparent confusion and, instead of self, the preservation of society become the transcendant motive of the individual.

If Shakerism, or in other words, religious socialism is a delusion, then the utmost which Nature — God — can do for the human race, has been accomplished, and we must try to content ourselves with patching up the old fabrick as best we can.

But, before accepting this conclusion as a finality, let us ask ourselves a few questions, and see in what way they can be answered.

1st Are we satisfied with ~~the~~ our political, moral and social relations. Thus generalised, this question will be readily answered, by all, in the negation.

The abstract idea that the state — condition to which civilisation has attained is imperfect, and needs vast improvement, ~~is~~ will be generally admitted; the only question, then, is how it is to be improved. Of course there has been in operation a series of causes which ~~which~~ has ~~caused~~ produced the present state of things: What more rational than the removal of this causes in order to doing away with their effects. Of course any important change in the current of causation, must be gradual, when applied to large generalisations of peoples and their affairs, still there must be a begining. And such begining, doubtless, was the first appearing of the Christ, giving "a new commandment;" pointing to a "New Heaven and a New Earth." "That time when Man shall have thrown off the burthen of his bestial inheritance and strife and sorrow shall cease from the earth." The change from animalty to spiritualty could not be accomplished all at once. A "New Creation" was to be evolved from the old rudimentary caotic one, and altho circumstances ware such as to accelerate this great change in a thousandfold ratio over the evolution of the "Old" Heavens and earth; still, there ware ~~also~~ found to be almost insurmountable obsticles in the way. The whole force of nature was arrayed against it. human Desire, by which alone the Earth could have been peopled and society built up, was quick to discover, in the pure spiritualety of Jesus, a deadly foe. 'Relinquish all exclusive possessions; forsake and hate all personal preferances and the habits which ~~made~~ make such preferances necessary; walk even as I have walked, and be ~~as~~ pure in heart and life as I am pure.' These ware terable sounds in the ears of a corrupt, selfish world.

And all the more so, that this corruption and selfishness had grown out of a God-given institution. The natural world with its experiences, must of necessity have preceded ~~grown out~~ the Spiritual, will be admited on all hands. But that the spiritual should supplant the natural: 'there is the rub.'

Desire, many times intencified by heritige, and the force of personal habit blinds men to the fact that the causes which produced and has brought human society to its present condition are purely natural, and as such can have no ~~place~~ agency in the construction of a purely spiritual society. And since spiritual society must necessarily be free from the antagonisms on natural society and as such antagonisms are indispensable in natural society, it follows irresitably, that there are two ~~which~~ wholly distinct states of existence. And many the attempt to interblend the two must alwayes fail, as it alwayes has failed.

"Come ye out from among them, and be ye separate; touch not, taste not, handle not their unclean things and I will receive you." "Yes," replies the popular religionist of the day, "but what are these corrupt things here referred to." What, indeed, but the habits, practices of men and women which act as causes of the present rudimentary, imperfect, unsatisfactory state of the most advanced the christian even of civilisations of today.

No need to particularise; every one knows that the effort he is making to swell his bank account is actually an effort to lessen that of his neighbours. He wishes it were not so; he would much rather that the nature of the case were different, that the individual might be the social gain, in a special as it is said to be in a general sense.

But he knows it is not so, that he is irresistably ~~carried~~ borne forward by the flood of popular usage and he sees no escape. He hopes the time will come when his successes and enjoyments, of whatever nature they may be, may be freely and lovingly enjoyed by his brother.

Still he doubts, since he sees everything in nature in the way of such a consumation. And he is right; it is really so: everything in Nature is opposed to it, and hence it follows that nature must be abandoned. She has finished her task, with the most spiritualised types of civilisation,

Has given them,— her highest prerogative— a mental elevation, moral exaltation, from which the purely spiritual may be discerned,

Has lead them to the heavenly gates— which are ajar; but here her office ends; she cannot enter with them. The dear, lifelong bosom friend must be left behind; they must enter without her, or not enter at all.

Were it possible for her to enter ~~with them~~, she must needs carry in with her ~~all~~ the entire contence of Pandora's Box, all the causes of the antagonisms of the earth life, and war in heaven would be renewed as an inevitable consequence. Natural things for Earth: Spiritual things for heaven; there is no possibility of a successful blending them. Simon still offer to buy the heavenly gifts, but all in vain. Diotreps still vainly strives to blend the flesh and spirit; they will not mingle. But again we ask.

Is Shakerism, in other words Religious Socialism, a Delusion. To fully answer this question would be to interpret the spiritual history of mankind. Religious Socialism is a delusion or it is "grounded in the eternal truth and necessity of the universe." "In man's spiritual emotional impulses and attractions. If we are to succeed in discovering the truth with regard to ~~a~~ any scheme of faith which is false to us, ~~may~~ but nevertheless ~~be~~ true to others of equal intelligence and virtue, we must be capable of discovering that it is equally possible for us as for them to be mistaken. Courts of law are in the habit of ~~admitting~~ accepting the testimony of a contestant so far as it does not favour his interest, but the moment this is the case, the testimony is rejected; as his interest is supposed to blind his judgment. This being the case, should we not be very careful, when disposed to favour a form of religious ~~a~~ faith which admits the gratification of animal desire? For, at botom, the great question at issue lies between the denial or ~~indulgence~~ gratification of Desire.

Self denial, or self indulgence. Christ or Boilell.

That christianity, as exemplified by Jesus will become the recognised basis of religion in the future, all professors of christianity will doubtless admit. But that a litteral following his footsteps in a life wholely consecrated to the Will of Him who sent him, is required of his professed in this present life followers, few among ~~such~~ them will admit. In the future life only, they assert, is it possable for men and women to be like him.

In reality the gospel needs no new theory, no newly invented scheme of salvation; any more than the flowers need some new plan for their successful devellopment in odor and lovelyness. Nature, the very spirit of life and growth pevades them and they become of necessity what they are. By their receptivity to the natural impulse of growth they thrive and devellop, and altho the source of such devellopment, is principally the air and water, still, the plant must be favorably situated in sutable soil or it will not be normally receptive, and hence will be dwarfed and sickly. So with the human soul — and this, to the average humanity of the day, seems the most difficult of comprehension — unless rendered receptive by a free unreserved acceptance of the idea so graphically expressed by Paul — "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body", a natural life and spiritual life. Take notice ~~that~~ he does not say, there will be a spiritual ~~natural~~ body succeeding to the natural, but there Is, and these two bodies are, in the present, terestial state, one, as the caterpiller and Butterfly are one, and the two lives, the animal and spiritual, correspondingly united ~~ly~~ in one, influence and govern the individual according to the period of life and the preponderance of either; the spiritual, in healthy, well ballanced and properly cultivated organisms prepondorating in an accelerated ratio as ~~in~~ the individual ~~with~~ advances ~~and society~~ in years. The physical forces taking the lead while the physical body is forming and untill it has reached completion, when norma existance — "natural selection" demands the spiritual to take the lead in carrying forward the all important preperation for that great change when "the mortal shall finally put on immortality" and the physical, being no longer needed, shall be left behind. And this is a purely natural groath — "evolution" — from the animal up through the human into the spiritual life of the race. But how shall the mases be brought to comprehend this, to accept, fully, this idea, to become fully and habitually conscious of the fact that here and now they are immortal beings, and that their physical bodies, together with the entire physical phenomena are but the field wherein is grown successive crops of immortals.

You will probably answer, by inducing them to believe, then if we believe and adopt the best methods the best results will follow as a natural consequence. # Evolution — Gospel Trowell.

If Spiritual evolution, perhaps, will be as generally acceptable, as comprehending the entire religious phenomena ~~x~~ as any other, and more generally comprehended by the public, who, by this time, have become familiar with the term evolution as meaning developement progress from lower to higher, more advanced states of existance.

When an individual has reached the limit of success in his prospects, or what to him seems a limit, to enjoyment in his accustomed course of life, he naturally casts about him for some way out of the gloom that surrounds him, some means of escape from the dejection and paralised energies under which he suffers. Then comes, as it were a voice, "seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added." He starts up, a ray of hope flashes acrost his vision, and he cries out I'll do it. I will seek relief in religious association. He now consults his Bible, turns over in his memory what he has read and heard with regard to what religion has to offer, and in his sense of loneliness fixes upon that organisation of it that offers something the nearest to his ideal of the kingdom of heaven.

Some way he has got an idea that Abraham's bosom means brotherly love, that ideal friendship so much admired, yet so very rare in popular society.

Then he concludes that if there is a society where such fraternal love is the standard of excellence, that must approach the nearest to the kingdom of heaven on Earth of any thing. And then he looks about for such an association, and soon finds one, a primitive system of Religious Socialism.

What is Christianity. (A Reply to Warren Chase)

I notice, under this heading, some remarks by Warren Chase — in Banner of Light of Oct 30th 1886, — which show the writer to be so entirely unacquainted with boath the nature of Christianity and the claims of its advocates as to awaken sympathy, and call for at least an effort to enlighten the wanderer.

Religion. What Is It and Why Is It.

If religion is a natural growth, — a legitimate production of the universal productive Source, instead of a paracite, — a mear fungus growth on the body politic, as some have us believe; then it has a right to Bee: and in common with the other sentiments of the human soul its phenomona are, of course, capable of scientific explination, — is capable of giving legitamate reasons for being. Again, if religion is one factor in the economy of Providence, it is evidently as necessary as any other and hence its various phenomena as inevitable

And yet this is a great "stumbling-block" to the skeptically-disposed, that men and nations have been guilty of great irregularities under the influence of religious zeal, not realising that any impulse— ~~of religious zeal.~~ any emotion will manifest itself in acts corresponding to the moral and spiritual condition of the subject. It is evident that ~~an~~ a or uncultured savage or barbarian would, under the impulse of the religious sentiment, behave very differently from what a highly cultivated and morally and spiritually refined civilian would under the like impulse. The former would prostrate himself in worship of the sun, moon or stars, or the great waters; killing and making a burnt offering of his some neighbouring savage with a view to secure the favour of placate the wrath of these mighty powers.

Or the Barbarian, somewhat more enlightened, still performs scarsly less savage rites by sacrefising to and unknown god, by throwing his infant to the crocodils, or himself under the crushing wheels of the Jugernot. Farther on in the history of the race and the evolution of the moral and spiritual in human nature, we find men still sacrefising; to a known God now, but still the sacrefise is of a physical nature, turtle-doves, bulls and rams; and still God is possessed of human atributes; is capable of anger and revenge, loves the ~~the~~ smell of blood, and hence to appeas his wrath or secure his blessing must be presented, as sacrefise, such objects as are pleasing to the senses according the barbarian standard of taste. And here, as with the rudest savage, discenters are branded as infidels and are hunted and distroyed like wild beasts.

If not killed and eaten as a private enterprise still the thing is accomplished by the public at large and in a wholesale way. Rivers of blood are now

Joy In The Cross, by W. Watson Andrews.

Let me sing of the ~~cross~~ joy in the cross
Of the joy in the gain of my soul
Of the fire that consumeth the dross
And the love that is gaining controll
Oh! the pure gospel love
That is found in this beautiful way
Oh the sweet gospel love
That in seeking we find day by day
Let me tell of this beautiful way
Of this plan of redemption from wrong
That the thousands who ~~still~~ are astray
May return and unite in my song
All ye wand'ring of Earth
Who are hungering and thirsting to day
All ye wandring of Earth
Ye may share in this beautiful way
Do you thirst for the waters of life
Do you hunger from bread from above
Would you dwell whare the billows of strife
Sink to rest in the calm of pure love
Oh then come to the fount
To the fountain that's open and free
Come and drink at the fount
That is flowing for you as for me
Come to yield to the sway of the cross
Come to poor out your spirits in prayer
Come to show up the debths of your loss
And resign all to heav'n's high care
Then the blessing of God
* ~~As a wave then will flow o'er your souls~~
And to manifest God
You will joyfully yield the controll.

* From this fountain will flow to your souls

North ~~youn~~ Union Ohio Nov 12th.
1886.

supposed to be pleasing to the same God who conno a single murder. Thus sneeringly write the Voltairs, the Pains and the Ingersols, overlooking what the most advanced religious thought of the present day is bringing to light, to wit, that this at which they are pleased to make merry is but the universal religious sentiment ascerting itself the best it can at the time and under the circimstances.

Something like order and a moral code, introduced into the affairs of men, an improvement certainly on ~~unbounded~~ lawless licence and slaughter of neighbour, limated only by necessity or caprice.

The religious consceptions of a people can advance little beyond the moral status of the times. In sanguinary periods, the religious rites and the ideas of God must necessarily partake of the prevailing centiment of the times; it being impossoble for the human mind to consieve of anything wholely transcending its experiences. As the earth becomes filled with ~~with~~ peoplation sufficient time having elapsed for the discovery and practicle application of the best means and methods for social well being while population is the governing feature and appearantly the paramount object in mans terestrial sojurn — the perceptions gradually awaken to ~~the~~ a purpose, ~~to~~ the accomplishment of which, men and women ~~population~~ are ~~be~~ but the crude material, and reproduction ~~but~~ the source of supply.

This discovery having ~~once~~ been made, the thoughtful mind at once percieves it to be of quite secondary importance and its necessary habit of exclusiveness and self preferance, a things to be sluffed off and growned out of

Historical And Allegory

A very long time ago there was a great Island in the midst of an Ocean so deep that no body could find the bottom and so wide and stormy that no ship could croſs it. And in course of time there came to be people on this great Island. Not many at first in fact only one person was there in all that country and this was a man. There were other creatures in this Island but none that were enough like people now a days to be called men. For a long time this first man went up and down through the country but no where could find any one like himself. But by and by after a long time, and when he had come to know all the animals in that part of the Island where he lived he found in a beautiful garden which he had not been in before what no doubt he thought was an angel but it was only a woman that had grown to be like him only prettier and more knowing about some things. She knew how to cook and take care of the babies things that I gueſs he did'nt know anything about till she learnt him. Any way they were married and went to keeping house and like young folks now a days were very happy for a while.

But it did'nt last long for they were still quite young, and did'nt always know what was good for them, and what was unhealthy and would make them sick. And so it happened that before long they began to eat and drink and indulge in many ways, so that they were not well and happy any more but got very sickly and their children and grand children were still more sickly than they were. And so after a great many years and when there was a good many people in that Island, and they had become very bad and the Doctors could do nothing for them but could only tell them they ought to live better and if they did not they would all die. ~~but~~ ~~But~~ still they did'nt mind what the Doctors said but went on indulging more and more untill they did most all die. All that were left was one Doctor and his family and he was a very good Doctor and thought that his children would get well and be a happy people but it seems he did'nt know how it would be for soon they began to eat and drink and get married and indulge themselves in the same old way and so got sick and afflicted as before. Now this went on for a great many years untill the Doctors gave up trying to cure the people and so they sent to a distant country for a very great Physician they had heard tell of. And after a long time this great Physician did come among them and began to prescribe for their sick and to teach the people how to live. And a good many believed what he said and lived much as he taught while he was with them and for some time after he went back to his own country.

Not long though for they still had their ~~own~~ old appetites and their women to prepare nice dishes and join them in their indulgences.

Still they did not give up hope for they remembered this great Doctor had said he would come again after a time & when he would be able to put an end to all sickness and so make them a healthy and happy people.

Now it happened in those days that there were cunning men who thought if they could make the people believe they knew how to cure them they could get a great deal of money and be very rich. And so they went to the people and said that they had been taught by the Great Physician his ways of healing people and if they would furnish money these Doctors said they would build great fine hospitals for the people to come to and get medicine and counsel so as to be cured. After a long time though when these self made Doctors had become very rich and great and had quarrelled a great deal among themselves as to the way to cure the sick the people began to think them quacks and that they did not know how to cure any body. And remembering that the great Physician had said he would come again in such way as to put an end to all sickness and sorrow in the world; some of them made up their minds not to care for the quack Doctors any more but to wait untill the Great One should come as he had said. They were not sure they should know him when he did come for they remembered very few believed him to be the one they had sent for when he first came he was so different from the one they expected to see. Still they believed he would come in some way and so waited to see in what guise ~~way~~ that would be

I have been one that was lost, given over to dissipation, to seeking great happiness through the gratification of the senses, or rather the excessive gratification of the appetites and passions. Their normal gratification as, everybody ~~of course~~ knows is in entire harmony with law, and therefore in accordance with the will of God, and hence can be productive of only good results. Whereas transgression of law ~~however~~ can by no possibility be productive of other than bad results. Hence what is termed the lost condition of souls, is the unhappy state into which transgression of the laws of God in nature, has brought them

Unfortunately however, the community is reacted upon by ~~the~~ the unlawful acts of individuals and thus become inocent sharers in their misfortunes. Doubtless transgression of nature's laws by the human race is due to ignorance — a lack of culture ~~for~~ which in the nature of things could not be avoided, and for which it cannot be held accountable. Hence a true theistic system requires only ~~the~~ a return to obedience by the transgressor in order to a return of its happy concequences. And the amount of sacrefise will, of course, be measured by the nature and strength of the habit, and then, by the importance of the functions involved in the transgression and the length of time it has been indulged in.

It hapens most fortunately for the average votaries of pleasure, that gratification induces satiety, before the moral sense has become obliterated, or he might go on until return become impossable.

Objection may be made to the term moral sens, by those who hold that men are possessed of no such sens: and such objectors possably may be no less displeased with the term ~~Religious Sentiment~~ conscience, holding, as they do, that these and the like terms are worn out relicks of old-world mitths, and should be relegated to the hacatombes of cast off fossels, and a new and philosopic nomenclature adopted in their place.

With all my heart: So let it be. Then for moral sense let us substitute spiritual nature, and for concience, - a perception of the laws of benefit and injury. And I will venture the proposition that man's spiritual nature, giving rise to the phenomina of religion, had ~~its~~ a common source with his physical nature, and as the two factors in a percistant and irresistable force are carrying the race forward to their several

1887.

goals, the highest possable physical and psychical good, of the race. Nevertheless, will infractions of law result in misery and suffering. It is as though a gang of men wholly inexperience in the business of railroading should be placed in charge of an extensive system of railways and be obliged to run it as best they could; Does anybody doubt that they do a vast amount of mischief while gaining such experience

April 19 See to it that your every effort ranges with the Universal Benefficent Force, and You need have no fear, all Nature will be with You; every breese will fill your sails; every current bear You toward the Goal.

Whoso brings his effort in range with the Universally Benefficent Persistance of Force, need have no fear, all Nature is with him; every brease fills his sails; every current bears him toward the Goal. Being in harmony with the Spheres, every sound is music, every pulsation joy, every breath praise. He is always Pitheus, and his neighbour, Damon.

April 24 Evolution.

Still ~~more and more~~ one by one as the years roll by.
And centuries wax and wane.
Still ~~more and more~~ day by day as the end draws ny.
— The stop of the human train —
Still more do the Nations realise
The presance and power of God
Still more do the people see and prise
His ~~He~~ doubly writen Word.
The light and life of the Universe
~~The~~ Sun within all suns
Is seen alike in the Poets verce,
— As one may read who runs —
And the growing page of History
And philosophical lore
From land to land and from sea to sea
As it spreads from shore to shore.

Evolution.

And what is this ~~all persistant~~ movement, this unrest ~~force~~
This all overpowing wave.
But ~~the will of~~ God in natures ~~course~~ thus manifest
To elevate, heal and save
A victory from seeming defect
Heav'ns order from caos born
A forward march from seeming retreat
The Dawn! The Molineal Morn.
Watson Andrews,

April 26

Circumstances.

Persons who lack the moral qualities for self government need such circumstances as shall be coersive in their nature, — the presure of the daily necessities, and the iron hand of the Law. Hence religious Socialism is unsuitable for such, as it lacks the necessary coersive circumstances; moral suasion being the only guide to conduct here, and finding no responce to its appeals, must needs leave them in ~~for their~~ disregard of all social proprieties & aids, and hence to become confirmed in habits of lawlessness, and hence be a ~~an~~ positive injury, instead of even a partial benefit.

~~April~~ May 5

The Christian Union. 1887.

I notice in the Christian Union of April 7th, remark by the Editor upon the caracter and religious views of the young Hindu scollar, the Brahmin Mohini, indicating approval, not only, but high appreciation of both "the extraordinary subtlety and beauty of his mind," and the "earnestness ~~of this~~, simplicity and spirit of implicit obedience of this young Brahmin." "His devoutness of attitude and his reverence for truth in all forms — the good Editor goes to say — have conveyed a delicate but stinging reproof to many who have called themselves Christians. x x x There has been a very beautiful and impressive lesson unconsciously taught by Mohini in his attitude toward

Christianity. x x The trouble with Christians, he has said, is not that they are Christians, but that they are not Christians enough; they do not live up to the light of the New Testament, they do not reproduce in themselves the life of the Teacher of Palestine.

You believe in Christ, he has said with profound truth, but you do not believe him, You affirm his divinity, but you do not trust him, you do not take him at his word. x x x Such a recognition as this from the follower of another teacher and the student of another School carries great weight with it. x x x x A newspaper correspondent writing about his talks in Boston says that one result of Mohini's visit there has been to send back to a new and devout study of the New Testament many who supposed they had outgrown the book and parted company with it forever. x x Spiritual things must be spiritually discerned, and it is the spiritual nature of this young Brahmin which has revealed to him something of the divine truth disclosed by the New Testament.

July 1st 1887.

Honor, to whoom honor is due

Oh thou of Zion, faithful travled souls,
Lights of the age, hope of a thousand worlds;
I fain would tell thy worth, would sing thy praise,
Vie with the angels in their heavenly lays;
E'ne shout hozanas 'till the welkin ring,
Ring for the souls redeemed to Zion's King!

Christians! Creators! Saviours! all,
Heav'ns chosen Leaders, risen from the fall,
All hail! nay blush not, this is not to great,
Redemption is no tame, no comon state.
Look up! behold the hosts thy arm shall save,
E'ne save from sin and sorrow, causd to live
Secure in all a Mother's love can give.

Have me I pray thee in thy evry prayer,
A pensioner upon thy loving care;
May I, like thee become, like thee progress;
Progress in purity and righteousness
To thee attend, thy evry Counsel heed,
On thee depend in evry time of need,
~~Nor hope God's favor save through thee, my Lead~~.

W. Watson, Andrews.

Or, ~~No better ask than heav'n with thee, my Lead~~
Still
Better, — Nor other ~~heaven~~ Gospel ask, nor other Lead

Upon the female portion of a race of beings must of necessity devolve the regulation of the morals of that race. When, therefore, the female portion of any race stoops to Lilliant licence, as in the case of ~~the Human~~ a race, it inevitably becomes a licentious race; hence its only possable way of restoration to purity, must be by and through its Womanhood.

Given a race of beings combining the

reasoning, imaginative and inventive faculties, with the animal appetites and passions and with whom the reproduction of their species is a prime necessity, and there is cause for just such a state of things as human society presents today is logically inevitable. While the animal appetites remain, simple, unaccompanied ~~with~~ by the reasoning and reflective faculties, the ~~animal~~ creature remains fixed within the pale; only when reason appears does transgression become possable. So long as the reasoning and reflective faculties are absent, or at least but latent, the animal remains fixed within the pale of law. He cannot transgress, as he cannot conseive of the possability; he does not desire to overstep the bound of necessity ~~since~~ as he cannot imagin such a thing possable, and since desire is the incentive to action, he remains pasive in the presance of that which, to the quickened imagination is seen to be ~~very~~ desirable. Thus we see that to the extent that the intellectual & perceptive faculties are develloped in an individual there will arise the desire for knowledge and an increas of enjoyment. And such individual will be quick to communicate its discoveries to others, and especially to such as, by association will enhance the pleasure. Doubtless herein layes the the origine of the tradition of the Garden of Eden and its scene of transgression.

In this beautiful alegory nature and the sentiments of the human soul are personified and made to speak. That subtle evasion of facts by the mind when illicit pleasure is the object of contemplation is personified as the serpent. Desire is made to put in the plea that the fruit is pleasant to the taste and of a caracter to make one wise.

Then, after nature's laws have been set aside and licence substituted, in the words and experience has demonstrated the penalty; Necessity assumes the personal and, claiming the authority of ~~the~~ a Creator, declares it; thuss, to the woman, thy desire shall be to thy husband and — in consequence — he shall rule over thee. And, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conseption; and to the man, thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow.

All of which, the alegorical being droped and modern physeological and concommitant knowledge given the floor; is represented as follows.

2 Given a race of beings combining the reasoning imaginative and inventive faculties with the animal appetites and pasions, and with whoom the reproduction of their species is a prime necessity, and there is called for, by the laws of cause and effect, just the state of things presented by human society today. The central cause, the necessity for the production and successful rearing of offspring necessitates the family, and this the exclusiveness in the possession of the goods of fortune, and this gives rise to the thousand antagonisms in the world

Definitions read between the lines of my Dictionary.

Sin. The transgression of the Natural, Moral and
[illegible] social laws, known or unknown.

~~Salvation~~; Attainment ~~unto~~ to the knowledge that the so called loss of man consists in his rudimental state, and the illisit indulgence ~~in that state~~ unavoidable, oweing to the ignorance of such state, and the puting such knowledge into practice by refraining from all such illicet indulgence until through disuse the desire for it ceases; and in consequence, the childlike relish for the pleasures of inocence is regained.

Depravity, The ~~falling~~ a state ~~being~~ corrupt, the consequence of of the human race being into numerous

	excesses in the exercise of their powers and functions.
Generation,	The reproduction of animal life in the Earth, man included. The condition, state, circumstances acts of the human race on the generative, that is the rudimental Plane. "The World".
Regeneraty,	The Travel, that is, the Evolution of the human race from the animal-generative, rudimental state, to one where the animal gives place to the spiritual; the generative to the regenerative; and the rudimental to the completed state; "The Kingdom of Heaven".
Heaven,	A state wherein the human soul has attained to complete harmony with its environment. A state of complete rest from the importunities of unholsome desire, and a boundless relish for the equally boundless resources of ~~the~~ a Providential Universe.
Shaker,	A sect of Christians who have taken the final step in Christianity.

November 5th 1887.

My prescious Elder Matthew, Son of God,
An heir to all His promices afford
Take thou His Love, take thou His blessing too
'Tis what thy merit claims, 'tis but thy due
Happy art thou, whose early youth and prime
E'en all thy strength and energies in time
Without reserve or selfish aim or end
Benefit or blessing, save what each Friend
Each one of all thou lov'st may freely share
Nor lack thy blessing, nor thy tender care
Justice thy motto, Purity thy life
And all thy care to shun each cause of strife
Matthew, thy future should look wond'rous bright,
Its dawning halo of profetic light
No threatning cloud presents to human sight
Calm as the zephyr, as the summer sea
A rest, a Heav'nly rest awaiteth thee,
Rest that is action, action that is rest.
Toil that is triumph, triumph that is Bless'd.
Enter thou in to the joyes of thy Lord
Rest thee secure in the truth of His Word.

Dec 9 Shakerism, What is it.

The phenomenon popularly known as Shakerism is a comparatively recent phase of the manifestation of the religious sentiment common to humanity. Altho the central idea of its theoligy is by no means new to history, it is new to the people ~~the~~ of to day; and as such, but little understood. Altho this central idea — self-controll — has been taught and insisted upon, boath by precept and example by thousands of the foremost of Religionests, — Jesus himself being the first and chief among them, — and altho ~~it is~~ necessarily taught and practiced to a greater or less extent by all people, even by the rudest savages,

— Self controll

the beasts only, among concious beings, wholely disregarding it; still, self controll forms no part of what is popurly known as salvation: the goal of all religious promtings.

May 11th 1888.

Portions Of The Bible, As Read Between The Lines.

Genesis.

In the beginning of the formation of the terestrial heavens and earth, it was without form and emty of Life. There being no media to reflect the sun's razes, there could be no light save the gloomy glare of its own fires, as the Spirit of Life mooved and brooded upon the crude material. condencing the vapor in to water, forming the seas, and the earthy constituents into land, forming the continents: and it was so.

Then Life began to crop out in reptile, insect and vegital life; and all possessed of reproductive powers within themselves, duly limited within the pale of instinct, which held them subservaent to use only: and hence all results, so far, could be pronounced good. And now the gases were so far condenced and their substances precipitated as to give the infant planet the benefit of the sun's razes, ading another marked good, and rendering organick life possable in all its manifold forms, gradually ascending from the lowest to the highest degrees of conscious intelligence, up to the immaginative and inventive powers, constitutering the ~~[illegible]~~ intellectual estate of Man: And so all for ~~counted~~ be pronounced good.

But now the "Goblin Anelctic" made his appearance on the sene, questioning the authority of instinct, and more than hinting that restricting desire within its limits was unnecessary. Declaring that experience would prove the truth of his position.

As imagination was not slow in discovering

wazes

~~nor invention means by which the restraints —~~
of instinct ~~— now first appearant could be set aside, and~~
~~thus an ~~almost~~ limittess field of pleasure opened up~~
~~to man, Soon however it began to be discovered~~
~~that pleasure is the pearant of pain; only when~~
~~it is the result of obedience to law instinct or nature is it healthful.~~
× And as imagination and invention ware suffitiently devellopped
in mankind to discover wayes and invent means by which
those restraints of instinct which the moral well-being
of animate nature had made necessary; and as in
the infancy of the race there was neither knowledge
nor experience to oppose it, Use was speedily perverted
to the purposes of Pleasure, and, of cource, moral
depravity was the inevitable result.

2
×

Obituary. August 1st 1883.

The subject of the following verces, Susan Minor at the time second Sister in the Mill family of Belivers at North Union Ohio — being out on a ride, at the above date, was, in a most misterious maner thrown from the buggy and so seriously injured that she deceased on the fifth of same month at 11 oclock in evng.

Summoned away from earth-life
Our prescious Sister's gone,
Gone from her lot of usefulness,
Gone to the vast unknown.
No warning voice was given
No time to break the fall,
To reconsile the feelings
To this most solomn call, —
But as a bolt of heaven
From out a cloudless sky,
So suden this good Sister
Was rudely called to die.
The morning saw her cheerful,
Within our plesant home,
The evening, chrushed and broken,
A subject for the tomb.
This may be gain to Susan;
Maybe we should not mourn:
But Oh! as her poor body
Our hearts are rudely torn.
We can but weep, our Sister,
Our hearts will overflow;
Though peace and joy awate thee,
Where thou art called to go.
A life-long faithful servant
A consecrated soul.
Gi then, in peace dear Sister,
"Thy faith thath made thee whole." a, w, a.

Pure Love

Pure Love holy Love
Love of the heavinly sphers,
The Race in its upward move
Asks for thee, Saving Love,

~~Stager~~ &

The world is rappidly readjusting its thinking, changing its views upon all important subjects. especially upon the nature of the Universe and of man's relation to it and to eacher. Whereas in the past men held that the universe wase apart and seperate from the races of living creatures upon the surface of the world, it is now ever more and more clearly seen that

"We are but parts of one stupendious whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.

That the permanent and unruffled peace of the individual requires the consummate peace of the universal life, That any disturbance in any life touches and jostles every life, and hence that the public is the private good, the universal, the individual interest.

Mill Family, April 22, 1889 Ex In.

			Ex		In	
April	22					
	"	Literature,		70		
	"	Stove Black,		10		
Snoyer	&	Inners, To Cash in full for Rent to October			87	50
"	"	Paid to for work	13	25		
		Business 10-15-10				
	"	Meat, 13 lbs, 5 c,		65		
	"	Shrubery Sold,			10	00
	24	Rec'd of for Eggs.			1	10
	"	Paid to T. D. same,	1	10		
	25	Received for Shrubery.			7	50
	26	Shoes 2 prs. 1^{00} & 1	2			
	"	Meat 14½ lbs, 3½ c		50		
	"	Confectionary,		45		
	1	T. D. By cash,	36	50		
May	2	½ bbl Flour 5^{25}	2	62		
	"	1 Sack Chop,	1	00		
	"	Lost 1 pkg. "		70		
	"	Literature		35		
	4	Meat 26 4 c	1	07		
	"	Groceries,		51		
	"	Literature,		35		
	8	Shrubery. Sold.			3	00
	8	" "			5	00
Pierson	9	James, To Cash, Rent for month			5	00
	"	T. D. By half.	2	50		
	"	Hired labour.		50		
	12	Meat. 14 lbs. 4 c		56		
	12	Mis.		15		
	14	1 Rubber Cussion,	2	50		
	1	Neck Tie,		25		
Dyke	"	Walter, To Cash for plowing			4	85
	"	Feed bot, Chop.	1	82		
	"	Paid Gardner,	3	75		
			73	88	122	95

May 15th 1882

May	18					
	"	Smith Bill paid,	1	60		
	20	Balance on Rubber Coat,		50		
		Buryings 15-10-20-5-				
	"	Meat 10 c, 3½,		35		
	21	Stationary,		50		
	"	Dry Goods,		44		
	"	Hardware,		85		
	23	Donation to Ministry	15	00		
	27	Went to Kent O. Ex of travel &c.	2	85		
	"	1 Hat bot,	2	00		
	28	Meat. 18 lbs. 3½, c.	1	09		
	"	Groceries,	2	25		
	"	Confectionary, 1 lb, 30 c		30		
Houck	30	Chrs. To cash for 2 weeks pasture			2	00
	"	Brooms, bot, ½ Doz.	1	50		
June	1	Fence wire bot,	6	84		
	3	Nails, 25 lbs 3 c		75		
Shafer	8	Jonas. By cash for work	7	50		
	6	Mis		30		
Pierson	"	James. To cash for Jones's Acct.			5	00
	"	Buryings,	2	00		
Bush	12	Cornelius, By cash on taxes,	105	00		
Dutch	15	Paid for labour,	5	75		
	20	Potatoes 24 bush Sold,			4	52
	"	Hungarian Grass Seed bot	2	50		
	21	Donation to Irish Woman with child,		75		
	24	1 Spliting Gague, bot,	4	60		
	"	1 Plate Glass for Sky light.		80		
Blackwell,	25	Jerod, To cash on cutting machin,			10	00
Bush	"	Jno, To Work, cr on Acct.			10	00
Tisler,	"	Frank. To cash advance Acct			30	00
	"	T. D. By one half,	15	00		
	"	Clothing bot,	12	50		
			200	52	61	52

		June 29th 1889	Ex		In	
June	29					
	"	Horse Shoeing.	1	60		
	"	1 Bottle, Musilage^{10}, & car fare 10c		20		
July	3	Paris Green bot, 1 lb, 30 c.		30		
	"	1 bag Chop, "		90		
Dixon	4	James, To Rent for July.			5	00
	"	J. D. half.	2	50		
	6	Confectionary, 2 lbs. 20 c,		40		
	11	Traveling expense.	30	00		
	15	Potatoes bot 1 bush. 75 c		75		
	"	Flour, 1/4 Sack, 5^{24}	1	31		
	"	~~Shoes~~ 1 pair, 2^{00}	2	00		
Cowan	16	James, To Rent up to Jan 1st 1890			25	00
	"	Clothing bot, 1 Suit & 5 pr socks	11	00		
		Bumups, 20-25-40 & 10				
	19	Grass Sold.			5	00
	"	1 Grind Stone, "			1	00
	"	J. D. Rec'd of an act.			5	00
	20	Clothing bot,	2	75		
	22	Meat 13 lbs. 5 c		65		
	25	Shiping Bill Paid.	5	61		
	28	Furniture Sold,			2	00
	"	1 Stove "			5	00
	"	1 carpet "			2	50
	"	1 Doz chairs,			5	15
Aug	"	Clothing, bot	5	00		00
Pearson	2	James, To Cash Rent for August,			5	00
	3	Meat bot, 5½ lbs 10 c		55		
Dyke	"	Walter, To cash, qr's rent.			125	00
	"	Stationary,		35		
	5	Chicks sold, 77, 25 c			19	25
	6	Fruit Sold, Money Banked	200	00	10	00
	"	Wine " 5 gal 30 c			1	50
	7	1 bag Chop feed,		85		
			266	82	223	40

		Mill Family Aug 8th 1889	Ex		In	
Aug	8					
	"	1 Wagon cultivator & sled sold			25	00
	"	1 Fether bed, 1 comforter & 1 Sheet			2	60
	"	1 Carpet, 1 spitoon & 1 Brickabrack			1	70
	"	1 Galon Sweet Wine,			1	00
	9	" Elder Berry "			1	00
	"	1 Table, Sold,			1	50
	"	Meat Bot,		25		
Zobrusky	"	Fredric, To cash, Rent to Jan 1st, 1889			22	50
	"	Furniture			2	75
	"	1 Beadspread				50
	10	1 Btl St Jacob Oil		50		
	"	Meat				
	12	2 Feather beads sold, $2.00			4	00
	"	" Chairs " 50c			1	00
	"	3 Pillows, " 25c				75
	"	Meat Bot		18		
	13,	Freight, on fruit & goods,	1	59		
	"	Horse Shoeing,		20		
		Business, 10				
	"	1 Feather bead. Sold.			2	00
	"	Miscellaneous Goods.				
	16	Received for Bill of furniture &c			2	10
	"	Traveling & business ex	13	00	13	09
	17	Furniture Sold			10	40
	"	Meat		65		
	"	Tea 1 lb,		50		
	21	Traveling Ex,	21	66		
	"	Furniture, & provisions, sold.			43	77
	"	Butter 7½ lbs, 17c	1	23		
	"	Meat.		75		
	23	Domage by Our horses to neighbor	5	00		
	"	" " "	5	00		
	"	Miscellaneous Goods Sold			3	55
			50	51	139	21

August 24th 1889. Ex. In.

			Ex	In
	24			
	"	Meat 13 lbs 10c,	1 30	
	"	Cheese,	53	
	"	Horse Shoeing,	20	
	26	R R Tickets bot,	1 00	
	"	Banked 100^{00}	100 00	
	"	Goods sold, Chairs & beding,		2 00
	"	1 Wagon "		12 00
	"	Grass, 3 acres, 7^{33}_{00} per acre		22 00
Dyke	27	Walter to cash on pasture		6 90
	"	1 Clock sold,		1 00
	"	1 Two horse Wagon		12 00
Dyke	29	Walter, To cash Rent to Apl 1st 1890,		21 50
	"	Harness Sold.		13 00
	"	Two forks. 25c		50
	"	1 Coat bought,	8 50	
	30	Clothing	1 50	
	"	Horse Shoeing.	40	
	"	Meat Got & Goods sold.	75	~~12 50~~
	31	Put in bank.	150 00	
	"	Bot Clothing,	4 10	
	"	" Car tickets	1 00	
~~Sept~~	2	Banked,	50 00	
Blackwell		Jerod, To goods on farm Tools,		40 00
	4	Cord wood Sold 4½, 2^{00}		9 00
	7	Board for past week, paid	2 00	
	9	2 Axes ground, 12½c	25	
	"	Refreshments,	35	
	"	1 Pocket knife,	1 00	
	11	Stationary bot.	25	
	12	Business, 20		
	14	Paint material,	36	
	"	Board bill, current week,	2 00	
Pierson	"	James, To Rent, for Sept.		5 00
			316 99	147 90

September 19th 1889

Sept	19	1890				
Brush	"	James, To Cash, Rent to April 1st			65	00
"	"	" By cash for plowing.	10	00		
	20	1 pare gogles, 50 c		50		
	"	Repairing Clock.		50		
	"	Shrubbery Sold			1	00
		Business, 15				
	24	Fruit bot, & week's board,	2	30		
	"	Miscellaneous,	1	25		
	"	1 pair Boots,	2	75		
	26	Horse shod,	1	60		
	28	Shiping Goods to U. V.	1	40		
	"	Donation to poor Soldier.	6	00		
Oatman	"	Lorenzo, By cash in full for work,	4	00		
	30	Board paid	2	00		
Tisler	"	Frank, To Cash Rent			30	00
October	3	Material for repairs on dam,	2	65		
Stofer	"	David, By cash in full for work on dam,	7	00		
	5	Provisions,	1	00		
	"	Stamps, 50, 2 c,	1	00		
	"	Board bill, current week.	2	00		
Pierson	"	James, To Month's Rent,			5	00
	8	1 bag chop, Banker	250	90		
	"	1 Womans knit coat.	1	50		
Shager	"	Henry & Jas. Inness, To cash rent in full to April 1st 1890.			87	50
"	"	Paid to same on loan	1	00		
Houk	"	Christian, To cash Rent in full to April 1st 1890.				
"	"	Paid to same for recording lease	2	00		
Carter,	14	Matthew, To Cash, on deposit,			180	00
Eastbrook,	"	Thomas, To Cash on Timber,			300	00
	"	Deposited in Bank	480	00		
	15	Meat & other food		88		
			782	33	668	50

October, 16th 1889.

			Ex.		In.	
Hoblitz	16	Charles, To cash on rent			25	00
	20	Paid Board Bill,	2	00		
Burt	21	D, A To cash for wood,			4	00
	"	1 Satchel bot for Temperance,	4	75		
Bennet	22	Ulon, To cash for rent to Apl 1 1890			25	00
	"	½ bush'l Peaches	1	35		
	"	Photos taken, for Two,	6	50		
Lyon	28	Henry By 1 pair Rubber Boots	2	75		
	"	Received on old debt,			12	75
	30	Paid off old law suit of Cornell,	77	25		
~~Lion~~	"	~~Henry, By 1 pr Boots,~~	~~2~~	~~75~~		
	"	1 Traveling bag bot. for self,	2	77		
	"	1 Wallet,		49		
	"	Feed. Chop. 1 bag & sack	1	10		
	"	Week's board bill	2	00		
	"	R. R. Tickets,		50		
		Board bill for Oct 12th	2	00		
Jonson	,	George To cash on rent			13	00
Blacker	"	Jerod, To cash on Rent for 1889,			25	00
	"	2 Sacks chop feed, 90c.	1	80		
	"	¾ Doz liniment,	3	90		
Novem	2	Paid for repairs on wagon,	1	00		
Lyon	"	H, By cash on work,	4	25		
	"	Clothing bought,	5	60		
	4	Board bill for week,	3	00		
	6	Recd from Bank,			280	00
	"	Gave J Slingerland	200	00		
	"	1 Overcoat,	18	00		
	"	Chop feed,		95		
	"	Dry Goods,		49		
	9	Miscellaneous Ex.	1	55		
	"	2 bags Chop,	1	90		
	16	Clothing bot.	13	00		
	18	Board bill for week,	2	00		
			360	90	384	75

November 1890

Nov	1890					
	"	Settlement with H. Rocke, Cash	5	20		
	"	Cloth for pants	2	25		
	"	On Clothing	5	00		
	"	Dinner and car fare		50		
Lyon	21	Houk, By cash for work	10	00		
		One thimble,		25		
	23	Board bill for week.	2	00		
	25	Fruit bot,		60		
	26	Paid Taxes,	321	99		
	"	" Interest,	120	00		
	"	Received from Bank,			520	00
	30	Board bill for week.	2	00		
Dec	"	St Jacob's Oil 1 Bt, 57c		50		
Lyon	2	Henry. By Cash on work,	2	00		
	"	Horse feed bot	4	00		
Dyke	"	Walter. To cash on rent			25	00
	"	Paid board of Surveyors,	35	00		
	"	Literature		35		
Blackwell,	3	Jerod To Cash on Rent, current year,			25	00
	5	Business. 20-16		45		
Houk	"	Chris. To cash, Rent, for 3 acres, exty to April 1st 1891.			10	00
	6	Curry Comb & brush,	1	20		
	"	1 Stove bot.	10	00		
	7	Coal bot. 12 C,	2	80		
	"	1 Brush,		20		
	"	Board, current week,	3	00		
	12	1 Pump for Horse barn,	3	25		
	"	Shoeing Horses,	3	20		
Lyon	15	Henry, By cash,	2	00		
	"	Manifesto,	1	00		
	16	Paid week's board,	3	00		
Dyke	"	W. To 428 lbs, Feed 95c	4	25		
	20	Received on Eastbrook note,			200	00
			555		780	00

December 21st 1887,

Dec	21					
	"	Banked Today, two C & 20	220	00		
Lyon	23	Henry, By in full for work	14	30		
Brown	"	Jas. By Cash on work,	7	50		
Jany	3	Traveling Ex	19	75		
Zorsbyke	10	To cash on rent.			6	25
	"	One Saddle & Bridle bot	5	00		
Presson	10	James To cash, Rent for Jan,			5	00
Stofer,	11	David. By Cash, on board.	4	00		
	13	Paid Survey Bill,	408	84	400	00
	"	Busneys, 15-10-10-20				
	"	1 Btl Ayers Ague cure,	1	00		
Dyke	15	Walter to 9 Bl coal & hauling.	3	05		
"	"	Feed	3	35		
	18	Board for week,	3	00		
Dyke	25	Walter, To cash on rent			50	00
Feb	1	Paid Board bill	3	00		
	"	Clothing bot.	3	00		
Dyke	8	Walter To Cash in full for rent			65	00
	"	Paid Board for week.	3	00		
	13	One Watch & Chain bot	43	00		
	"	Old debt, for Strawberry, collected			65	00
Dyke	15	Walter, to Feed, 480 lbs. 95c	4	93		
	"	One Suit Clothes bot,	28	00		
	18	One Bbl Molasses,	16	50		
	"	1 Cole Hog.		85		
	"	1 Copper Boiler,	1	45		
	"	Lost on pluged Silver,		50		
	19	1 Bottle St Jake Oil.		50		
	"	Signed for Paper one year	3	00		
	"	1 Pair Gloves.	1	00		
	"	Literature.		35		
	"	Stamps	1	00		
	"	Spent on acount of Dunan	2	00		
	21	Recived from Bank,			160	00
			777	87	671	25

		Mill February 28th 1890	Ex		In	
Feb.	28	$ 83,24 plugs Mar 24th,			3222	48
	„	Hogs, 533 lbs, 70c	3	73		
March	1	Board bill for week	3	00		
	3	Rcd Rent for March on House			5	00
	„	Feed bot, chop.	5	05		
	„	Cole bot	2	50		
	6	Cole, 1/2 ton bot 4.75 c	2	38		
Darling	8	Henry, To cash, Rent to April 1			50	00
James	11	Jno, To cash on rent to July 1st			60	00
	„	Paid board for current week,	3	00		
	13	Bought Draft for Elder Joseph,	60	10		
	„	Horse Shoeing,	1	60		
		Burnups 10-20-20 Booked	150			
	20	Eye Water,		30		
	„	Envellops.		30		
	21	1 Can fruit bot.		22		
	„	Board for week,	3	00		
	27	1 load Coal bot.	1	81		
	„	1 Btl, Amber Ale,		25		
	31	Board for week to 27th,	3	00		
		Cars, 20 Refreshments 35		55		
	„	1 btl St Jacob Oil,		50		
April	1	Zorobeski Frank, To Rent cash			11	25
	„	Donation to the poor, M. O.	5	00		
Fisher	„	Frank, To cash, in full, for Rent,			30	00
	3	House rent paid, for April,			5	00
	„	One Dress pattern	4	65		
	„	Receipt Book		20		
	„	Stamps	1	00		
	„	Miscellaneous Expense				
		to wit, cars 40 c 1 pt wine, 50, & dinner 25,	1	15		
	2	1 Doz Blank Scores,		25		
	„	Car fare		15		
	„	Medicinal.		25		
			253	94	151	25

April 4th	1890.		Ex		In	
April	4					
Jones	"	& Shoger, To cash on rent,			107	50
	5	Hired help fixing fence.		50		
Bush	8	John H, By cash in full salary,	75	00		
	9	Medacinal,		85		
	"	Cars, . & Cash rent H Dozberg A, 5th,		15	50	00
	10	Stamps 50, literature 8, & car 10c,		68		
	12	Board for week	3	00		
	17	Medacinal Expense,		50		
	19	1 Cord fire wood bot,	3	50		
Hodgson	"	Robert, To Cash rent to Oct 1st	~~16~~		16	00
	"	Bord for past week,	3	00		
Joseph	"	Sengerland, By Draft of $200.00	200	00		
	"	Board Ex,	1	08		
	"	Paid for draft, 42c Meat 24		44		
	22	Photoes Paid,	2	00		
	"	Handkerchiefs 1/2 Doz. 50c	3	00		
	"	1/2 lb Tea. 80c,		40		
	"	St Jake Oil.		50		
	"	Refreshments 15c, cars 10,		25		
	28	Ticket South & Expenses,	15	85		
	"	Return	3	50		
May	1	Board at Dykes	2	00		
Lyon	4	Henry, for work.	3	75		
Bush	"	John, By Team	3	00		
	"	Freight, paid	8	92		
	10	8 months washing.	17	00		
	"	May Rent on House			5	00
	"	Repair on Buggy,	2	75		
Lyon	12	Henry, for Work,	2	00		
	"	Freight paid.		92		
	13	Halter.		75		
	"	Miscells	2	00		
	"	Rubber Coat	3	00		
			360	29	178	50

		Will Family, May 15th 1890	Exp		Inc	
May	15	Miscel		95		
	"	Contract	5	00		
	"	Miscel	1	20		
Shove	"	Brothers, Land rent for 1890,			14	00
	"	Feed for Major,	1	25		
	16	Literature,		50		
	"	Expense on House,	2	65		
	"	Received Cash, Pension			30	00
	"	Tools bot,		95		
	"	Watch bot,	8	00		
	17	Literature & Smithing	1	90		
	"	Mosting		63		
	27	Received on settlement with Easterbrook			35	00
	"	Clothing, bot,	2	00		
	29	Glasing		75		
	"	Misc,		50		
	"	Bath & Hair cut,		50		
June	2	Feed bot		76		
	"	Miscel,		70		
	"	Overalls,	1	00		
	"	Paints &				
	"	Hardware,	1	60		
	7	Tools,		60		
	"	Shoes for self,	1	00		
	"	Horse shoeing,		40		
	11	Cars & Dinner		45		
	"	St Jake Oil		50		
	"	2 Shirts bot 2oo	4	00		
	"	Hitching Strap,		25		
Hacox	14	Received of, Cash			50	00
	16	Paid Taxes, for June	330	47		
	"	Business & Dinner,		50		
	"	Goggles bot		75		
			367	16	129	00

Office Center June 16.

	16	Clothing bot	2 00	
	17	Clothing & Hat,	7 00	
	"	Dinner & Car hire,	55	
	"	Stationary	80	
	25	Unknown Ex.	3 47	
July	2	Freight. paid	33	
		Board paid to Stofer.	5 00	
	4	Received Rent of Tisler & Cowan		55 00
	"	Freight paid	65	
	7	Tea, Soap & Dinner,	1 85	
	"	Car tickets	1 00	
	"	Leader for J.	1 00	
	"	Received Rent of H Dailing		50 00
	"	Donation.	50	
	"	Washing	40	
	"	Lamp chimney Stove,	25	
	12	Tools bot	4 05	
	"	Received Cash, Pension		12 00
	"	Dinner,	25	
	15	1 Hand ax bot	85	
	"	Books on Punctuation, 2 4c	80	
	"	Dinner, Donation & cars.	35	
	"	Lumber bot.	2 63	
	16	Miscel.	1 16	
	17	Received. Rent on house		5 00
	19	1 Gimlet, & 1 Mucillage Bottle, 15c	30	
	23	Teeth bot.	10 00	
	"	1 Pair Boots.	4 00	
	"	Harrison & B expense,	1 25	
	26	Paint & Varnish.	3 13	
	"	Clothing.	2 50	
	"	Refreshments,	30	
	"	Thread, needles, B, soap & Tea	49	
			55 21	122 00

Office, Center, July 26th 1890

			Ex		In	
July	26					
	"	Miscellaneous.		35		
	29	Got new top on Buggy,	17	50		
	"	1 Btl Hostetters Bitters,	1	00		
	"	Lumber bot, &c,	1	50		
	"	Toll 7c		07		
Aug	2	Car Tickets & Dinner,		70		
	"	Medacin,		75		
	"	Groceries,		30		
	6	Doctor's Bill & prescription,	2	25		
	"	Dinner & Bis,		50		
	"	Recieved Rent for house for Aug.			5	00
	9	Nails 4 lbs. 4c.		16		
	"	Dinner		20		
	11	Loaned to poor Conrad,	5	00		
	"	Horse Shoeing,		40		
	"	Dinner		25		
	"	Wash Bill		53		
	"	Medicine & cars		35		
	14	Rec'd Cash, Rent of Gristmill Nov 1st			100	00
	"	Paid repairs on Renstock.	10	00		
	"	Gum Arabac, bot.		30		
	"	Feed for Horse, 100 lbs 1,40	1	40		
	15	Rec'd Cash 2d rent of Mill house paid			12	50
	16	Crockery bot	5	00		
	"	Paid freight on box from Mileage,	1	25		
	"	Dinner & tonic medicine,		35		
	20	Repairing Buggy,	3	75		
	22	St Jake Oil. 1 btl 50c,		50		
	"	1 Bed Cord 40c.		40		
	25	Tools and material	1	18		
	"	cars & refreshments,		25		
	"	Paid Cash on old debts,	5	00		
	29	Tin Shingles for House,		54		
			31	73	117	50

September 5, 1890		Ex	In
5			
"	1 Water pail, & 2 lbs nails, bot,	65	
"	Washing,	47	
6	Smoked Holobert bot,	90	
"	Expressed to Lebanon,	40	
"	Lunch & cars,	35	
8	Dinner, 15, cars 11 c,	25	
"	1 Pair Pipe tongs	80	
12	1 Pail, Brush Lantern & dust pan.	1 35	
16	Received Pension for qr.		12 00
"	Horse shoeing	80	
	Dinner and cars,	38	
17	Material for repairing penstock	1 95	
"	1 Buck Saw, & 1 can & oil.	1 25	
"	Refreshments & cars,	50	
"	Received of Reeder for Ice,	Banked,	50 00
20	Paid for repairs on Dam,	50 00	
23	1 Ax, 1 Vice, a doz bolts, & cars	2 98	
"	Tools & Work on Penstock	1 00	
"	Washing,	23	
"	Repairs on clothing	75	
24	1 Shovle & Dung fork,	1 50	
25	Shingles & other material for roofing	3 20	
"	Car tickets,	50	
Lion 27	Harvy, By cash for work	2 50	
30	Old Iron sold,		3 00
October Lyon 1	By cash for work,	1 00	
V 3	To cash, Rent of Land.		14 00
"	Horse Feed 200 lbs. 1.40,	2 80	
"	Tools & material,	1 75	
"	Laundry Bill,	47	
4	Tools, Dinner, & material	1 93	
9	1 Pump bot 3.20	3 20	
"	1 Pair Gloves.	50	
		81 76	77 00

October 8, 1896			Ex		In	
Oct	8					
Hampel	"	Frank. To cash, Rent,			50	00
Imars	8	John, " "			60	00
Darling	9	Henry, " "			50	00
	"	Dry goods bot.	6	60		
	"	do		50		
		Bussings 15-25-10-25-50				
	"	Lumber, 1 board.		50		
Lyon	10	Henry, By cash, for Work.	4	00		
"	"	" "		38		
	16	Bowker 250 dollars				
	"	Laundry bill,		40		
	"	Tool & Material		35		
	19	Received Rent for Month				
	"	Board for Barnitz			5	00
			2	19		
Hogan	20	Robert, To cash Rent			16	00
	"	Express charge,	1	25		
	25	Tool returned, Cash recd.				35
	"	Overshoes bot,	1	50		
	"	Paid on Old Debt,	10	00		
	"	Donation to Manifesto,	5	00		
	"	Stationary & Postal orders		35		
Howard	27	John, To cash in full for Rent to April 1st '14.21 --			25	00
Hodgson	"	Robert. To cash Rent			12	50
Nov	1	One bbl. Rolled Oats bot	7	05		
H Lion,	"	1 Pair Rubber Boots for	2	90		
	"	Horse Shoeing,		80		
	"	Hollow ware,		75		
		Dinner, Dryer ~~wood~~		30		
	7	One warming pan 1~~15~~	1	15		
	"	3 yds oil cloth, 25 c,		75		
	"	One lb tea 80c		80		
	"	Hardware		52		
			48	10	199	35

		November 7th 1890	Ex		In
Nov	7				
	"	Donation to a poor child for school books		65	
	13	Horse feed bot, 100 lbs, 1.50	1	50	
Blackwell	"	Jerod, To Cash on Rent,			3000
	"	St Jake Oil, 1 Btt,		50	
	"	Car tickets,		60	
	"	Busings, 25 35 26 25 25			
Scove	14	Thomas, R. Rent to Feb 1st on mill,			100.00
	"	Got coat repaired,		50	
Lyon	"	Henry, Cash for sowing wood,	3	00	
	"	Car Tickets, & Rent of House		51	500
	18	Banked $100.00,	100	00	
	"	Thermometer, bot,	1	50	
	"	Paid Eye Dr 1.00,	1	00	
	"	L Oil & can		40	
	"	Bills		33	
	21	Repairing Material, on House,	3	35	
	"	Supplies,		65	
	24	2 pps wire nails, 14 c,		28	
	26	got coat repaired,		50	
Lyon		Henry, for work.	3	00	
Hanson		Christian, By Cash on Hog,	20	00	
	29	two under shirts 1.00,	2	00	
Dec	3	1 Pare Overshoes.	1	35	
	"	1 Body Shield,		20	
	5	1 Pair Boots	4	75	
	"	Horse shoeing.	1	20	
	"	" Feed, 100 lbs	1	50	
	"	Car Tickets.		50	
	10	1 Doz blank leases,		40	
	13	1 pair slay shoes.		48	
	"	Laundry bill		48	
	"	1 Gross Screws,		50	
			150	52	13500

		Office, Center, Dec. 16. 1890.	Ex		In.	
Dec	16					
	"	Dry goods,	1	25		
	"	1 ~~Saw~~, Shive,		25		
	"	Iron work,	1	00		
Lion	"	Henry. By cash for work	2	00		
	"	Paid Taxes.	287	21		
Haycox	"	James To cash on account,			300	00
	20	100 lbs Chop 1½	1	50		
	"	1 Grs. Screws,		55		
	"	Laundry		28		
	22	R R Ticket to Union Village & return	8	10		
	"	1 Box fruit. Sent to U. V.	5	50		
	"	1 Box Ey salve,		25		
	"	Str car Tickets,		50		
	"	Business 25-25				
Operlaska	"	Ferdinand, To Cash on rent			22	50
	"	Received payment on Duncan			23	20
	24	Returned R R Ticket			8	10
	"	Donation of food to a poor sick Neighbour,	2	40		
	"	1 Cap for Self,	2	50		
	"	Expressage on box fruit		75		
January 1891	3	1 small building sold,			20	00
	"	Rent on house for Dec,			5	00
	"	1 Box fruit, sent to U. V.	5	50		
	"	Stationary		30		
	"	2 pr Mittens bot, 90 c	1	80		
	"	Laundry.		28		
Lion	7	Henry, By cash for chopping	2	00		
	"	Stamps 50 and Some paper 10c		60		
Fisher	"	Frank, To cash on rent,			55	00
	8	One Horse, Sold, small			10	00
	"	Paid for 12 coppies Manifesto on gen,	10	00		
	10	One pr over socks.	1	25		
	"	Stationary		20		
			336	07	443	80

January 10, 1891.

Jan	10				
	"	2 Shirts made 1^{75},	3	50	
	"	Business, 25 25 25 25 25 50 25			
	12	Laundry & mending,		86	
	15	One Light Horn — Lantern —	1	75	
	"	Cop rivets, & sett,		60	
	"	Banked $100.00,	100	00	
	17	One side strap & punch.		55	
	"	Dry Goods.		57	
	"	Hair cutting,		25	
Brockway	19	Received for Lumber of A. Brockway.			4000
	20	One Hay Knife bot,		90	
	"	Car tickets,		50	
	"	Received, Rent of House for Jan			500
	21	Old Brick sold. $2.00,			200
	23	Laundry bill,		62	
Hodgson	24	Robert Jo Cash Rent to Apr 1st,			1250
	"	Laundry bill,		25	
	26	Little old building sold.			1000
	27	Cloth for suit close. 7½ yds. 1^{00}	7	50	
	"	Chop feed. 100 lbs. 1,40. Banked 1.00,	1	40	
	28	Bee House Sold.			2500
	31	Nails bot. 27c,		27	
	"	Laundry bill, 35c		35	
February	5	Rec'd Rent for three Months, Grist Mill.			10000
	"	Paid for repairs on mill.	10	00	
	"	One suit Clothes,	22	50	
	9	Mending clothes	1	50	
	12	One skin of Angora leather.	2	30	
		Banked	100	00	
	24	Box Fruit bot,	5	00	
	"	Business Ex.		50	
	"	Received, Cash on Ice privilege,			10000
	"	" " Rent of house,			300
			261	67	29950

		March 3rd 1891.	Ex		In	
Mon	3					
	"	Banked	90	00		
	"	Provision, 30c		30		
	"	Bill for washing,	1	25		
	5	Horse shod,	1	20		
	"	" Feed, and sack.	1	50		
	9	Washing bill.		50		
Brogge	"	Wm To Cash on Rent to ~~June~~ August 9" 1891.			20	00
Houk	17	Henry, To cash, on rent,			10	00
	"	Received Cash, on Pension.			36	00
	"	Paid Laundry bill		40		
	"	Sent to Manifesto,	5	00		
	19	Credit Rent on house for Math.			5	00
	"	2 Dinners, 23 & 26.		49		
	"	Horse kept & cars,		30		
	21	Horse keep 2 days 1st	2	00		
	"	Car tickets,		50		
	"	Lunches in city, at lawsuit.	1	50		
Slgd	23	J. R. Paid to,	130	00		
	25	Hotell Bill at Lawsuit	10	00		
	"	Oats and board of Horse.	2	35		
	"	Repair on Watch,	1	50		
	27	Dinner for 2, 25c,		50		
Hempell	"	Frank, To cash on Rent.			30	00
	29	Laundry Bill.		25		
Howard,	31	John, To Cash on rent.			46	00
April	1	One Dictionary bot,	10	00		
	"	1/2 Doz nickle head, Screws		21		
	"	Dinner,		25		
Hodgson	"	Robert, To cash on Rent.			18	50
	"	Settled with C. Hanson.	1	64		
Prokasky	4	W. J. To Cash on rent,			25	00
	"	Laundry & other work, paid,	1	12		
	7	Banked, Cash.	350	00		
			612	76	198	50

April 1st 1891.

April	7			
Innes	"	John To cash in full for rent on bush pasture.		20 00
	10	Paid for recording lease,	2 00	
Shaeger	"	& Inness. To Cash rent to Oct 1st 1891		27 50
	20	Two weeks wash bill,	96	
Darling	"	Henry To cash in full of rent to July 1st		100 00
Lyon	"	Jno. To Cash rent of house for April,		5 00
Foster	"	Frank To " " " July 1st,		30 00
	23	Feed Oat,	1 47	
Hodgson	"	Robert, To cash, rent to Oct 1st on 6½ acres.		16 00
Hol	"	John, To cash on Rent on 20 acres		25 00
	24	½ Doz, leases, Stationary & Hors Keep,	75	
Bacon	"	James, To cash, rent to Jan 1st 1892,		25 00
	"	Medacin bought,	1 70	
	"	St Jacobs Oil, 1 Btl & 1 stick sealing wax	65	
	27	Donation to a poor sick man with motherless children on his hands, a neighbour,	10 00	
Shaeger	30	& Innes, To cash rent,		50 00
"	"	" "	75 00	
May	1	Lunch and literature,	45	
	4	One pare shoes.	5 00	
	"	Car ticket & lunch	80	
	5	Chop feed & horse in,	2 20	
	"	1 Dictionary & medacin,	1 00	
	"	Lunch & car tickets	75	
	"	3 yds Oil cloth,	65	
Scoo,	"	Thomas, To cash, rent to Oct 1st		100 00
	"	One pare rubbers.	75	
Hagesfeld	7	John, To cash, rent to Oct, 1st.		15 00
	9.	Horse shoeing, & Lunch.	65	
	"	R. R. Street, Tickets, and Due to Mat.	10 50	
	"	Dry goods & L oil.	1 10	
	"	Laundry bill	50	
			106 88	473 50

		May 16th. 1891.	Ex		In	
May	16					
Skoo,	"	Thomas, R, To Cash, Rent on Mill,			100	00
	"	Laundry bill, paid,		45		
	18	Feed, fruit, Medacine, lunch &c,	4	28		
	"	Post office order of $50.00, for Clemm,		25		
	"	Received Cash, Rent on house,			5	00
	20	One Hat 3, Paint brushes 175, Sundries ^{107}	5	82		
	22	Express charge on chair,,		30		
	"	Lumber,		50		
	"	Fruit,		70		
	28	Shoes mended,	1	00		
	"	Fruit and paint & Nails,	1	82		
	"	Rc'd Cash for Shrubs,			1	00
	"	Hay, 1 Ton, $10.00,			10	00
	31	Laundry bill,		50		
June.	8	Paid Interest on Mill debt,	1	20		
	"	Received Cash from Bank,			735	85
	"	Paid to Elder Joseph, Cash	600	00		
	"	car tickets, dinner & horse, corn	1	00		
	"	Tools & paint		50		
	8	Paid Taxes,	397	56		
	"	Miscellaneous,	2	54		
	"	Received from Bank,			275	00
	13	Paint,		40		
	"	Buggy's Ex, and material		75		

Union Village West Frame March 31 92.

~~[illegible]~~ T. S. Amot. in account with W. W. Andrews.

			Dr	Cr
Mar	31	By shoeing horse & work		75
	"	By balance due January 1st		10 00
	"	Horse shoeing,		15
May	21	For Weighing,		7 50
"	17	Shoeing		1 90
"	21	Making 18 bolts, & fixing box		2 25
"	"	Commenced pasturing his stock		20
June	6	To setting shoe & toe,		
"	8	Old Iron By,	40	
"	11	Sundry work.		1 50
"	24	Work,		15
July	1	2 Shoes set, 1 toe		35
	6	1 " reset		15
	8	Work, wrench and Buggy repair		1 00
		Commenced Pasturing, two week ago,		
	11	One Shoe set,		15
	22			15
Aug	1	Pasturing Settled to	2 10	~~2 10~~
"	"	Settled to date Balance due	18 00	
	6	1 Shoe, on horse,		30
	9	1 Shoe, new, & two corks & 4 Staples		45
	12	Shoeing 2, 30 & 35 ¢,		65
	15	" 65 ¢,		65
	26	Fixing Shoes		1.0
	"	1 pair springs & repairs on Buggy		10 00
	30	1 pair buggy Thills,		3 00
	"	Iron & work,		1 00
	4	Rods, hinges &c,		1 75
	6	4 Rods, 15 ¢,		60
	8	1 ~~[illegible]~~ wrench & iron work,		1 15
	15	Repairing Wrench & axe hammer		50
	17	1 Shoe & work,		60
Oct	12	~~Work~~ & Shoeing		75

Carried over to page 161.

J. Arnot in account with West Home, 1892-3

			$	Cr	
Oct	15	Repairing one pair Shafts		1	00
Nov		Two horses, 1 shoe each, &		1	30
	"	Drilling Saw			
Dec	29	2 Shoes 35.			70
	31	All Settled up to Date,	25		40
March	15	Work on Spring to date,		1	65
	~~24~~	~~Medicinal,~~			
	31	3 Shoes 35c		1	05
Apl	3	Work for Julius			75
	24	Repairing Buggy & Wagon &c		7	00
	28	Shoeing		1	55

West Farm May 28th 1892			Dr		Cr
May	28,	cutting wood	17	70	
"	"	Meat 10 lbs. 7½ c		80	
"	"	" 10 lbs 10 c	1	00	
"	"	Hardware	1	50	
"	"	Linseed Oil,	1	50	
"	"	Stamps, 1 c,		80	
"	"	Settled Bill at Monroe	7	52	
"	"	Bot S Potatoe seeds	2	00	
"	"	Miscel,	3	80	
June	1	Wood chopped, 3 cds, 70 c,	2	10	
"	2	Clothing for G. A,	2	00	
"	"	Tobacco, 5 lbs, ~~1~~ 24 c	1	20	
"	"	Garden Seeds,		40	
"	"	Meat,	1	25	
"	4	Sylvester & Smith By Cash			
		for cutting 35/4 cords wood 70c,	4	68	
"	"	One pair Shoes	2	75	
"	"	Rolled Oats, Meat etc	4	90	
"	"	J Byers for work.	6	00	
"	6	Meat. Mixed		50	
		Stove Pipe		25	
"	7	Lumber 1080 ft	21	64	
"	8	Hog Sold, 1935 lbs, 35 cts,	6	66	
"	9	Freight Ex, getting Windmill,		25	
"	10	Meat 8 lbs 7½ c		60	
"	"	Miscellaneous		45	
"	11	Paid for Chopping wood	11	37	
"	"	" Two days work, $1,	2	00	
"	"	" Carpenter 4 days $2,	8	00	
"	14	Meat 12 lbs, 10 c,	1	20	
"	"	R. Lead, 2 lbs, 10 c,		20	
"	"	1 Receipt Book,		20	
"	"	S Oil, 1 qt, 60 c.		15	
"	16	c cole 30 Lard 40, Sody 10, Meat 60, & specks 25	1	65	

		West Kravle, June 18th 99.	Ex		In
June	18				
"	"	Paid work, on Wind Mill	4	00	
"	"	" for wood 5,78/100, & work, 1.60	7	38	
"	20	60 ft Belting, 16 c	9	60	
"	20	Lace & Bolts	1	27	
"	"	Meat 9 lbs 7 c		63	
"	21	Donation to D.	5	00	
"	23	H, L, Byers. By cash in full			
"		for 1 Aermotor & water pipes,	195	00	
"	"	Meat 7 lbs 7 c		50	
"	"	Repairs & Salt.		70	
"	25	Clothing,	5	25	
"	"	H Shoeing,		30	
"	"	Meat,		30	
"	"	Breast Straps,		50	
"	"	R Oats,		37	
"	"	Tank for Water	8	00	
"	"	Gas stove Sold,			4 00
"	"	Clock repaired		50	
"	"	Oiler & Just,		31	
"	"	Tools,		65	
"	29	Medicin Carlsbad Salts.	1	00	
"	"	Meat, Eldreys Temperance Gr,		55	10 00
"	"	Coffee, 10 lbs 22 c.	2	20	
"	"	Tea 2 lbs.	1	55	
July	4	St Joe Oil & H. Bitters,	1	50	
"	"	Resin, Dens & Meat	1	15	
"	"	Tobbac, 5 lbs 25 c.	1	20	
"	7	Seeds		55	
"	"	Meat,		34	
"	"	Miscellaneous		26	
"	"	Oat Meal,		35	
"	"	Stamps		50	
"	12	Suppers.	1	65	

West Frame, July 14th 1892.

			Ex	In
July	14			
"	"	Manuscript paper 2 quire 17c,	35	
"	"	Received Pension,		36 00
"	19	1 pr Gloves	1 25	
"	"	Horse Shoe,	30	
"	"	Meat & Yeast	31.	
"	21	Old Iron Sold.		1 00
"	22	Turnips Sold, 3 bush 40c		1 20
"	"	Supplies.	2 01	
"	25	Garden 10.10.10		
"	"	Old Iron,		3 25
"	26	1 Corn Sheller.	2 25	
"	"	Express.	65	
"	"	Cheese, 12 lbs	1 20	
"	"	Meat 10½ lbs, 12	1 20	
"	"	Miscellaneous.	85	
"	"	Garden Truck,	~~1 25~~	1 20
"	28	Potatoes Sold, 10 bush 75c	~~7 50~~	7 00
"	"	Berrys. 50-25		
"	29	Potatoes 8 bush, 50c,	~~4 00~~	4 00
"	"	Meat,	50	
"	"	Sprudel Salts,	1 00	
"	"	Coffee	44	
"	"	Mrs Supplies,	87	
"	"	T. D. By cash for bee money	6 00	
"	"	J. S. Amount to cash on Acct.		20 90
	30	Potatoes 8 bush, 50c, sold,		4 00
"	"	Expense with Sick horse, [illegible],	4 45	
Aug	2	Potatoes, 8 bus, 50c.		4 00
	"	Corn, green 10 Doz. 10c		1 00
	"	Meat,	75	
	3	Old Iron sold,		2 25
	5	1 Plow Sold.	67	5 00
	6	Meat 67c.		

		West France Aug 10 92.	Ex		In	
Aug	10	Garden vegetables. sold			1	30
	11	Miscellaneous Hardware,	1	65		
	"	Meat 9 lbs 7c,		63		
	"	Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. 5c,		50		
	"	Donation to Manifesto,	5	00		
	11	Stamps 200. 1c,	2	00		
	"	Groceries,	3	20		
	"	Water Mellon, 50c.		50		
	"	1 pr Shoes & Gloves	1	75		
	13	Paid Carpenters,	9	00		
	"	Donation,		15		
	15	1 pr Buggy Springs,	5	00		
	"	10 lbs Nails 20 lbs, 3½c,		65		
	"	Stamps & paper	1	20		
	"	L Oil 1 gal, & Alcohol. ½ gal,	1	65		
	"	Miscellaneous,	1	05		
	18	One Shoe on Horse,		35		
	"	1 Doz Lemons, 35c,		35		
	"	Galvanised Iron for Stove		75		
	"	3 Flour Barrels Sold, 20c				60
	20	Tobac, 2 lbs. 30 & 40c,		70		
	"	1 Doz Peaches, & Paper,		25		
	22	One btl Fig Syrup, 50c		50		
	"	Lemons, 1 Doz. 35c		35		
		One Curry Brush, 20c,		20		
	23	Lumber & planing,	1	75		
	"	Mis		40		
	29	One pr Gloves,	1	00		
	"	Screws & Spike,		25		
	"	5 lbs Tobac. 30c	1	50		
	"	1 qt peaches		10		
Sept	1	Stamps, 25, 2c,		50		
	5	Rolled Oats. 10 lb 5c		50		
	"	Lemons. 1 Doz. 40c		40		

		Sept 5th	Ex	In
	5	Paid to Elder Sanford,	4 00	
	10	Received of " "		1 85
	"	Paid repairs on wagon cover,	4 00	
	"	Mis's Hardware.	1 20	
	13	Umbrella bot,	1 00	
	"	R R fare, & Dinner,	1 75	
	"	1 Pare Specticles,	1 00	
	"	Can rubbers, 4 Doz. 15c,	60	
	"	Plumming tools,	4 35	
	"	Leather & findings,	3 69	
	"	Hotell bill at Cincinnatta,	1 50	
	"	Peaches ½ bush, 2.00,	1 00	
	"	Shirt repairs,	70	
		Miscellaneous,	80	
	1~~3~~	2 Doz, Lemons, 40c,	80	
	"	Papers, 3, 5c	15	
	17	One pr Rub Boots, ~~$~~ 250c,	2 50	
	"	" Silk Hand-Kerchief, 80c	80	
	19	Turnip Seed,	50	
	21	Recd by Sanford from gardner, $27:		27 00
	22	Paid out, he sayes for work & supplies for family,	27 00	
	"	Mis, salt & paper,	15	
	26	Paid to Elder V, on Mrs Taylors trunk,	2 00	
	3.6	Two bills Medacin	1 90	
	"	Mis	80	
Octr	3	Rolled Oats 10 lbs. 5c,	50	
	"	Harness Supplies,	20	
Oct	11	Recd of Gardner		10 05
	"	2 pairs Shoes bot 3 & 1.50,	4 50	
	"	Rolled oats & Rivets,	70	
		Mis.	35	
	"	T. D. By Cash,	1 25	

West Irome Oct 11th		92.	Ex	In
Oct 13		Meat, per E. J.	3 00	
"		Garden truck sold,		1 90
"		A. C. Hampton By $2.00	2 00	
	12	Contributed to Flaming Sword	50	
	15	David Byers, on work.	2 00	
	"	1/2 gal Alcohol, $3.00,	1 50	
	"	Tobacco. 1 1/4 lbs	50	
	"	Cheese 9 lbs. 15c,	1 35	
	18	Donation, to C.	50	
	21	Lumber, 500 ft. of Church.	10 00	
	"	1 Cow Sold.		25 00
	22	Hostetter's Bitters 2 btls, 1	1 80	
	"	Mis	10	
	26	Bot. Groceries,	15 00	
	"	Clothing	23 00	
	"	"	10 75	
	"	Books,	9 50	
	"	Electrick Belt for Samson	6 00	
	"	Traveling Ex.	5 00	
	"	Received of J. Strickland,		4 75
	"	Miscellaneous,	55	
	"	Seed Beans.	50	
	"	Meat bot.	9 64	
Nov	1	2 Blankets bot $4.00,	8 00	
	"	H Bitters, 2 btls 90c,	1 80	
	5	~~Oil~~ 2 Lamp Shades 15c &	30	
		Stamps,	50	
	8	Medicine & Mis — Middletown,	2 00	
	16	Dinner & Feed at Middletown,	75	
	26	Pension Money, Recd.		36 00
	"	1 Pair Specticles,	1 00	
	"	Renewed 2 News papers	3 50	
	"	Dry Goods.	2 15	
	"	Mis	40	

Wednesday
West France, Nov. 30, 1892

			Ex		In	
Nov	30					
	"	Goods for Family,	2	47		
Dec	1	2 Saw Files,		35		
	3	Donation to Boy, W. W. A,	5	00		
	"	Meat, eggs, an qr,		24		
	7	Medacine, 2 btls, 50 & 40 c,		90		
	11	Donation to Tramp Henry,	2	00		
	17	2 pairs Surpendas, 35 & 40 c		75		
	"	1 Saw file		24		
	24	2 prs Arctics, 1.00	2	00		
	"	Miscellaneous, Groceries.	3	78		
	"	Rec'd Pension,			36	00
	"	" Jerome Strickland,			10	00
"	7	Received of Elder Joseph, cash			9	00
"	9	Paid for 1 qr Beef,	9	24		
Jan 93	1	J. R. Slingerland, By Cash,			15	00
	2	L Oil, 50 gal's, 7 c,	3	50		
	3	Beef, 1 qr 164 lbs 8 c,	13	12		
	7	Corn Sold,			6	40
	"	Bran Bot.	6	40		
	11	Rec'd of J. R. S. by the hand Jerome, cash,			3	00
	12	1 Pair Arctics, for Jerome.	1	40		
	"	Three prs Mits, 60 c,	1	80		
	"	1 btl St Jake Oil,		50		
	"	Stationary,		25		
	16	Rec'd of J. R. S. by J Strickland, cash,			7	00
	"	1 Pump bot.	5	75		
Feb	2	Little Boy Horse Sold. cash,			10	00
	"	St Jake Oil		50		
	"	Stamps,		50		
	"	Iron 10 lbs 4 c.		40		
	7	S Russell. By Cash	1	50		
	"	Donation to Tramp.		25		
	"	4 Doz Screws. 9 c		36		

West [illegible] Feb 21. 93

			Ex	In
Feb.	21			
	"	Busu[illegible] 35¢ 35 50		
	24	Dona[illegible] Lizzy A.	1 00	
	"	Mach[illegible] & donation.	7 29	
	23	Dona[illegible] Ke Long on wood.	5 00	
March	2	Dona[illegible] to Chs V.	30	
	6	Nails & [illegible]olts	95	
	"	Hostiters [illegible]itters 1 Btl.	1 00	
	"	Trenges, [illegible] oz. 35¢	35	
	9	Dry [illegible]. 30 lbs. 9¢	2 70	
	"	Filing [illegible]aws,	55	
	" "	Watch & Clock repairs.	1 50	
	17	Garden Seeds, bought.	75	
	21	Seeds & L Oil, Lubricating	1 70	
	24	Medacinal,	2 75	
	"	Miscellaneous,	70	
		Machinery,	12 40	
	26	Cash from J. R. S.		10 00
April	1	Glass, 3 lights, 1.00,	3 00	
	"	Medicin,	1 00	
	"	Literature	50	
	4	Potatoes Sold 10 bush. 50¢		5 00
	"	Meat Cot.	50	
	"	Pension, Cash.		36 00
	6	Ryan to Potatoes Cash.		4 95
	"	Meat Cot.	50	
	7	M. Long By Cash in full on acc't	1 95	
	"	" " To cash for Potatoes		4 35
	8	Potatoes bought, 3 bush $1,	3 00	
	10	By Cash of J. R. S.		10 00
	11	Potatoes. Sold ~~8½~~ 9 bush 50¢		4 50
	"	Rolled Oats. ½ bbl	3 55	
	"	1 whip	25	
	"	Seeds	25	

West Tranne Apr'l 11th 92			Ex.		In.	
April	10	Paid Buchers Bill,	10	69		
	13	Paid Man for work.		75		
	13	~~Hard~~ Ware,	1	45		
	"	Literature, Magazine	2	40		
	"	Medasin for Dav'd		15		
	"	1 Horse Sold,			40	00
	18	Returned to Jerome Strickland	10	00		
May	2	O.C.H By cash	5	00		
	"	Donation to E.W.	2	00		
	4	Paid Meat Bill for April	7	89		
	6	Paid for work in Garden	1	25		
	11	Donation in R R ticket		85		
	"	Lunch, & Rubbers.		65		
June	6	Stamps		25		
	"	Peppermint Oil. 1oz.		35		
Mar	1	Paid Meat Bill	7	46		
	"	Turned Over to J Tinney Cash			46	54
June	23	1 Watch & Chain bot	22	00		
	"	1 pair Spectacles	1	25		
	"	1 pen	1	75		
	"	1 Yard Cloth	1	25		
	"	Miscellaneous		20		
	"	1 Syringe	1	50		
	"	Received Pension Qt.			36	00
	29	Order for New S Book. 1 Dz.	6	08		
July	20	1 Bx Prunes, 25lbs. 15c.	3	75		
	"	1 Hat,	1	25		
	"	1 Btl Hostetter Bts	1	00		
Sep	15	Mis. Pension Rec'd	1	40	36	00
Sept.	25	J Tinney By Cash, Balance,			10	75
	27	Tomatoes Sold, 2 bush, 50c			1	00
	29	Apples bot, 1 bush, 1,50,	1	50		
Oct	2	Donation,	13	50		

		West Rome Oct 24 1893	Ex		In	
Oct	24	Sold One cow. for Cash			25	00
	11	1lb Mustard & 3 lemons		40		
	"	1 Doz. Buckles, 15c,		15		
	"	Stamps, Received of M. Long	1	00	230	41
	"	Donations to Manifesto	10	00	~~230~~	~~41~~
	16	Lumber bot, 400 ft 2^{75}	11	00		
	"	Siding & nails,	2	04		
	14	T. Arnot, By Cash on rent,			35	00
	18	Grocery Bill Paid	47	42		
	"	One Heating Stove,	22	00		
	"	Paid Bill at Lungers.	23	67		
	"	One Pump and Miscello's	6	02		
	"	Shirt studs,		75		
	"	1 Curry Comb, & 1 bush lime		50		
	"	12½ lbs W Lead,		90		
	23	Paid Carpenter for work	27	33		
	25	1 Bbl Flour, as per Bill,	3	20		
	"	4 Empty bbls sold, 20c				80
	"	Groceries & paints	3	82		
	"	Copper rivets & Brushes,		80		
Nov	2	M. Long By Cash			2	35
	"	Coffee, 10 lbs. 28½c	2	85		
	"	Shirting for Sisters	2	67		
	4	1 Pair R Boots & 1 cap	4	25		
	"	Miscellaneous	1	60		
	6	Jerome Strickland, By Cash			257	50
	7	Donation		50	~~257~~	~~50~~
	8	Lamp fixtures,	1	60		
	"	Graham Flour,		70		
	11	Molases, 3 gal, 60c	1	80		
	"	Miscellaneous	2	10		
	14	Stamps, 100, 1c	1	00		
	"	Medacine for S. 35 & Nig 10c,		45		

West Irane, Sept 25, 1893,

Sept	25	Mickael Long, in account with,	Dr		Cr	
		as per Bill			64	17
		as per bill	23	71		
Oct	30	To Cabage, 75 heads 5c	3	50		
Nov	2	By Cash on 1 Calf. Half price			~~2~~	~~36~~
	14	" " Hog sold, 2565 lbs, "			~~14~~	~~10~~
Dec	4	" Tax Receipt, on Road work,			24	77
	30	~~1 pare boots & 1 pr Arktics~~	~~8~~	~~00~~		
	"	~~2 Shorts 75 c~~	~~1~~	~~50~~		
	"	~~1 pair Rubbers.~~		~~75~~		
	"	~~Groceries & Corn Meal~~		~~75~~		
	"	~~Razor, & brush~~	~~1~~	~~00~~		
	"	~~Tea 3 lb 70 c~~	~~2~~	~~00~~		
"	21	J M, Long By Cash on work	25	00		
	2	January 1894			Cr	
		J M. Long By on account			19	38
	4	Measured Ditch 198 rods, 25c			49	50

1894

		West Union, Nov. 15th 93	Ex		In	
Nov	15	M, Long, By Cash on Hog sold by him	$		$ 7	10
	17	Paid on Wood,	5	00		
	"	Miscellaneous goods,		65		
	20	½ gal alcohol & ½ do	3	75		
	"	Copper 10 lbs. 32 c,	3	20		
	"	Nails 2 @ 4 c		08		
	22	1 Suit Clothes	14	00		
	"	2 Suits under wear	5	00		
	2	Wool Shirts, 1.50 @	3	00		
	1	pr Sox		25		
	"	1 Suspender		25		
	"	Traveling, Ex	2	85		
	"	Stove Irons.	1	75		
	23	1 Gal Lamp oil & 2 lbs cook Soda		30		
	25	50 gal's Lamp oil, 7 c,	3	50		
	"	Paid on cord wood,	5	00		
	29	One Btl. Vin Mariani Wine	1	25		
	"	Lumber p Carpenter James,	10	82		
Dec	"	Paper, Record, Chicago	1	50		
Long Dec	2	M, J Long By Cash on acct,			245	59
	"	Traveling Ex. of Long,		50		
	"	Paid J. Dibt to Temperance	10	0		
		~~& on~~ Steamer	6	00		
	7	1 bbl Salt,	1	35		
	"	Medicinal, for James		75		
	"	Stove irons 85 lbs Spike,	3	15		
	9	Hog Sold Cas recd			19	25
	"	Donation to Elder Joseph Holden	12	00		
	"	Loaned to Eldress Emily	10	00		
	"	John Ferris, To Cash on wood	15	00		
	12	Paid Taxes for ½ year,	200	00		
	13	Hog Sold, 6375 C @ $11.50			18	32
	"	2 bbls Flour, 3.50	7	00		
	"	Work,		50		

West Grove Dec 13, 1893,			Ex		In	
Dec	13	Meat Bill,	32	33		
	15	M, J Long By Cash on Hay.			20	00
		deposited by Hodgson & Wright,			100,00	
	16	John Jerves By Cash on Wood,	14	00		
	19	One pare pants	4	00		
	"	1 Lock 90 ¢.		90		
	"	Donation,	10	00		
	"	1 bbl Sugar	16	67		
	"	Oysters & crackers	1	75		
	"	1 Tin pail, Rec'd Duncan		25	36	00
	21	~~1 Pare~~ M, J, Long, To Cash on Hay			7	15
	"	1 Pare Sack boots.	2	00		
	"	[illegible] & E. Jun,	3	50		
	22	M, J, Long, To Cash on work	25	00		
	23	O, A, James To Cash in full for work.	33	00		
	"	Coffee 10 lbs, 29 ¢	1	95		
	"	Cheese 11¾ " 15 ¢	1	76		
	27	1 Shirt 1,23 & 1 bk Dr Jobs + 1 mly	1	93		
	28	Paid for work,	2	85		
	30	Hay sold by Long, 1 load, ½ same,			8	16
	"	1 Pare Boots & Arktics	8	00		
	"	2 Shirts, 75 ¢	1	50		
	"	1 pare Rubers		75		
	"	Graham & Corn Meal,		75		
	"	Razor & Brush	1	00		
	"	Tea, 3 lbs, 70 ¢	2	10		
Jan	5	Curry Comb Brush & Padlock	1	10		
	9	1 Pare Pants,	3	50		
	"	2 " Sox, 37½ ¢		75		
	8	Hay sold by Long 2790 lbs. Rec'd cash for it,			8	02
	11	Nails 12 lbs 4½ ¢		50		
	12	Hay sold 2 loads rec'd Cash			15	50
	15	Donation for Mission work.		50		
	16	Plumbing work & Nails	7	50		

January 18, 1894,

	18					
	"	Nails bot.		50		
	19	M. J. Long to Cash on produce			358	10
	"	Due M. J. Long on settlement	34	10		
	20	Groceries,	11	60		
	"	1 Circular Saw, & freight	3	50		
	"	Fruit,		65		
	"	Lumber as per Bills.	56	00		
	"	Clothing & paper,	9	06		
	22	Paid on Nails & Mis	1	65		
	"	Paid on Fruit trees as per bills,	68	00		
	29	Donation to brethren,	4	00		
Feb,	1	Paid ½ on Arena. Magazine	2	50		
	5	For Penny Post, 6 months.	1	50		
January	24	Due over to J Strickland on his taking the business	155	00		
Febru	10	Stamps bot,	1	00		
	6	Returned to Jerome Strickland	257	30		
		Donation Charge per year	38	00		
March	2	Donation to O. C. A.,	2	00		
		Hiram help.	1	00		
	7	Donation to Manifesto,	10	00		
	"	Literature, Magazine	1	55		
	"	Groceries,	3	04		
	14	Garfield Tea,		50		
	"	Stationary,		30		
	"	Express charge,		50		
	"	Donation to C, & Hoss shoe		55		
	26	Rec'd Pension, turned over to Jerome,	~~36~~	~~00~~		
April	6	Jerome returned above per same order			36	
	"	Groceries &c bot.	7	18		
	"	Mis	2	20		
	26	Donation to J. M.,	20	00		
	29.	Medicine for self	2	15		

West Town, April 30, 94.

Apr.	31	Donation to L R	1	00
May	13	Medacin & Chese 10 lbs 16c	2	85
	24	Medacin	2	50
	"	Donation to O. C.	2	00
	28	Medacin by Jerome 2 Btt 1,1,50	2	40
June	4	1 Btt Medacin Newman	1	00
	6	" Heat Cure	2	00
	"	Fruit, 2 Doz.		60
	"	Mis		25

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Department Of Poetry, Sept 16th 1886.

Evolution.

'Twas night, and I sleeped, and I dreamed in my sleep
And my dream was a vision weird
And ~~it~~ then seemed, as in dreams ~~it~~ there often seems,
A hope, and ~~a~~ yet something that's feared.
'Tis but a step from where you stop, my friend, to where I stand
As voygers pass ~~in~~ even in, one ~~short~~ step from ship-board to the ~~land~~ strand,
So you what time your voiging finds the haven which you seek
Will step upon ~~the~~ a stable ground from off the heaving deck.
But now as voygers out at sea can not discern the land
So you, my Brother, cannot see the ground whereon I stand.
I read, my friend, your sentences and ~~fast upon~~ and highly prize their worth
They'r doubtless leading many souls on toward the second birth
Toward that knowledge most profound, that ther's a second life
A life of rest, ah, as profound beyond this mental strife
Coulds thou by searching find out God, thy searching were most vain
The son who should his father know, need not be born again
He need but grow and wax in strength and wisdom, as in age
Nor ask a question, by the way, as to his parentage
Of father, mother, light and life, the child before the birth
Must needs be wholely ignorant,—such are the laws of Earth
Before 'twas but an animal, in darkling bondage there
Could neither see nor know the ~~outer~~ world, nor breath terestrial world
How then shall man imprisoned there within the pale of sense.
Unaided by a higher power persue his journey hence
Nor when the hour of birth arrived could this frail being rise
Unaided from its bondage there and view the ratient skies,
Is not his ~~searching~~ seeking ample proof he does not know the way
Searching for light an evidence he does see the day?
Alass! alass! that, blind and deff the man has eyes and ears
And that there is another life, he neither sees nor hears
He claims there is another life; but wait and hear him through
You'l find he deems that other life, the same he's living now;
This second ~~birth I hear~~ methinks you say, is but an old world myth
Softly my brother, not so fast, you may yet find it truth
Remember what ~~great~~ our Spencer sayes, "life is but mistery"

How say you then that ~~this~~ such is ~~truth~~ fable and ~~that~~ such reality
Born into this world, were we not, why not into another
And, too, through as here agencies, a father and a mother.
A natur'l life, a natral world, but spirit asks another
~~A world that corresponds to life, the spirit life, my brother~~
~~A spirit life, a spirit world alone could serve, my brother~~
A spirit world, for spirit life, would seem most fit my brother
You ask if what is known as death, we term this spirit birth
If 'twere tis free, compulsory, to all the sons of earth
~~He~~ This declaration had not been, ~~made~~ by Him, the ~~first of men~~ man Divine—
"Except that ye are born again, ye cannot, friends, be mine"
"'Twere speech absurd, a mockery, if 'twere a thing of course
To urge upon the race of men, what all must meet perforce
Nay brother, evolution calls for Epocs in her march,
And e're they come, they must, no doubt, elude the keenest search
The leap from brute to human life, was great, but greater ~~still~~ far,
Is found the leap to christian life, from where mere mortals are
The first could bring the animal, into the human life,
Its needs, its pains, all selfish ends, its warrings and its strife.
The second birth must leave all these—such is the greater change
For this new world requires new life, to ~~[illegible]~~ fill its vaster range
Self care here ceases, with its needs, by social care displaced,
Exclusiveness in every form, 'tis plain is thus effaced.
The mine and thine,—the web and woof of animal desire—
Thus must supply, "in that great day,"—the fewell for the fire.
~~The seers saw, in vision [illegible], the symbles of a scene,~~
Dim in the distance seers saw the symbles of a scene
That should transpire in after times ~~for~~ though ages rolled between
The Prophets promted skillfully, the best no doubt they could
As realms in heads, and kings in horns, could yet be under-stood
Though not indeed until the times and scenes had passed away
And so the woes and cups of wrath and burnings yet ~~to be~~ [illegible]
The present sees ~~as~~ them future still, ~~as twere a days afield~~ by Natures kindly law
And when their past we'l ~~read~~ scarce believe them, ~~still~~ as things we ~~never~~ ever saw
Their pictures, given us in words, the best that words could do
And best the spirit could present before the seer's view,

I had lived what the would call rather fast; present pleasure was saught with but slight knowledge of and less care for, consequences. Not being blessed with the best of constitutions, twenty years of immoral life was sufitient to prostrate my nervous system to such degree as to leav me unhappy, and set me on the search for relief. I now began to pay some attention to religious matters; talked with ministers, and finally united with a branch of the protestant Church, but soon found the relief afforded in these associations quite fugative. Indeed their times of illumination and spiritual exaltation ware quite spasmodic; their habits in life differing little from ordinary, culd but result in the ordinary effets of habit. I found. This was not satisfatory. What I needed was a moral reserection; the strength to "ceas to do evile and learn to do well." I now turned to the study of the learned authors; poets, philosophers & and sciantests. Read Spencer, Darwin, Huxley, Carlile, Holms, Emerson, Savage Fiske and the most prominant pulpit lectures. In all these authers I found rich, varied and abundant mental and spiritual food. In the main their prenocis seemed true, their logic sound and their conclusions, so far as I could see, just. The Poets too, having read them somewhat generally, from Homer down to our own quaker poet —— most critically, the most philosophic among them —— gave me much satisfaction and valuable insite into the hiden life of the human heart. It must not be supposed that I had all this time neglected to ~~read~~ study the "Book of books", our english versions of the jewish and christian ~~and~~ scriptures. On the contrary I had been an attentive reader of them, more especially of the New Testament, as herein I found the most of what I think may be properly be called soul food. Still through it all there was evidently something lacking, the problem was not solved; the work not finished.

Immence strides had been made in civilisation, in moral culture and social ~~culture~~ refinement

Government and religion ~~too~~ though being the sources of untold strife and bloodshead, can still point to the best results, in these directions in those countries which have attained to the greatest political and religious freedom.

But transgression of law by a whole race, strengthened and intensified by an hundred ages of habit transmited from father to son, I found, after weighing what evidence, both subjective and objective, I could obtain, called for a remedy far beyond the mere human power to supply, ~~By~~ In what ways and by what means shall the human race return to that absolute obedience obersable in all other departments of nature, I found to be the problem to which neither philosophy, science nor popular religion ~~itself~~ had thus far been able to furnish a satisfactory solution. Religion had offered, as a solution what it calls vicareous attonement, that is an instantaneous transformation of the Soul by miraculous from what it now is to what it would like to be through the merits of that most extraordinarily endowed personage, Jesus of Nazereth, ~~by Divine~~ ~~miraculous~~ ~~power~~. But ~~too~~ such sudden transformation, as it must necessarily distroy all our former experiences without giving any time time to ~~form~~ accure a new set, amounts to nothing less than anihilation, and thus by proving to much distroyes ~~itself~~. the only thing which gives it ~~any~~ claim to mens attention, namely, a future state of existance.

At length there came into my hands a book entitled The Matenial Church, and by the time I had finished reading it, so new and radically different was its principals from any thing I had before known that I determined to look farther into the matter; all the more, that it promiced, to what I had long been seeking, peace of mind and power to resist temtation. According to this work and what I afterwards learned from the religious sect who published it, their theory of creation, the fall of man, the nativity, caracter and mission of Jesus, and the plan of salvation and nature and purpose of his second coming ware almost wholely of an aposit caracter from the doctrins held by the christian world at large. Their ideas of creation coincide with those of Darwin, Spencer and the other advocates of evolution; of the story of Adam and Eve their theory is that these are titles of honor confered in after years upon a vary superiorly gifted man and woman, epoc makers, the inaugerators of the historic piriod of the human race. That however, instead of turning their superiorally awakened persepions to the best account they ~~ware~~ employed them rather in the discovery of means for aditional gratifycation of the sences; thuss introducing ruinous excesses among their savage comperes, who, like the savages in our day, ware but too ready to fall in with any thing calculated to enhance the pleasures of the hour, regardless of future consequences.

In this they see the fall of man, falling into Excess. into the transgression of nature's laws, the vice of the ages, and source of the woes of human life.

The patrearks and profits they view as inspired ~~agents in the~~ lights raised up for the purpose of resisting the growing vices of their times and keeping the knowledge of God in the world and keeping alive the hope of the final restoration of the race.

The phenomena of the Jews under Moses, they hold to be typical of Jesus Christ and his work who is the head of a new epock transcending, by almost its whole breadth any thing that had gone before.

No less than a new creation of which he is King Only the first born among many breathren however. who are to be "kings and priests unto God."

The world, the so called christian world do not understand the book they so much revere, the Bible; and least of all, acording to this teaching, that part relating to Jesus Christ, his mission and doctrines. Even those who profess to explain these scriptures, are but blind guides. As the scribes and faracees — the most popular and accredited class among the Jews of that day the chosen people of God — made the law of none effect by their traditions, so, says this authority, the most accredited of the professedly people of God, at the present day make the gospel of none effect by their theology.

That the ~~jewish~~ Mosaic law is to be fulfilled, by the followers of Christ or "in every jot and tittle", they seem not to entertain the least idea; the Ark and the Covenant, the alter with the cherubim standing on either end, their wings touching eachother and extending to either ~~wall~~ side of the temple, the mercy seat between the two; seems to be of no ~~importance~~ signifficance to them; the circumsision, the confession of sin, to God before a witness, and the daily sacrefise, are to them some of the old things that have passed away, no considering though the body of a thing poses away the spirit of it remains, and that all these were tipical of a spiritual work under when as he said every jot and should be fulfilled. Not the types and shadows repeeted, but the substance put in practice.

The teachings of the saviour in their real signif cance, seem equally out of their sight. When he sayes whoso shall pertake of the watter that I shall give him shall thirst nomore; when he called his deciples, saying to one after another, follow me and they left all and folloed him they seem to ~~see~~ descern nothing but the litteral fact.

When he sayes be ye perfect, even as your father in heaven is perfect; when he teaches his disceples to pray the Father that his kingdom may come and his will be done in Earth as in Heaven; ~~or~~ when he sayes lay not up for yourselves treasures on Earth; when he sayes, take no thought for the morrow, but seek first the kingdom of ~~heaven~~ God and his righteousness, they are silent.

Of his declarations that none but such as do the will of the Father in heaven shall have a right to enter there, all other clamments being commanded to depart from him, as he never new them, and all that doeth his sayings he likens to him who builded on a rock and he that doeth them not, to him that builds on the sand, they say but little. When he sayes to the sick of the palsy, thy sins are forgiven thee in order to show those presant that the son of man hath power on earth to forgive sin; when he speaks of himself as the Bridegroom; when he repudiates the Idea of puting new colth onto old garments, or new wine into old bottles, they donot understand.

Ode to Sister Cecelia Devyer.

Sister Celia, Cecelia Devyer.
We are glad to hear from thee,
Glad to know that thou art Living,
Living, loyal, ~~pure~~ firm and Free
Free from doubts and fears and faintings
From the blight of Sophistry
And thy "Shiboleth" hath proven
From the fear of scoffers free
"Go thy way, thy ~~way~~ faith hath saved thee,"
Ample knowledge makes thee strong;

Recess.

To make paper mache. "Thouroughly soak news papers in paste made of one pound of flour, three qts of water and a table-spoon of alum, thouroughly boiled and mixed. 2nd Paper pulp, glue, linseed oil and carbonate of lime or whiting, are mixed together and heated into a thick cream, which, on being allowed to cool, is run into molds, where it hardens.

Ignorance,— the source of weakneſs —
Makes & ~~Bounds~~ mars alone the doubting throng.
Binds in paſsions murky darkneſs
Gives the false the garbe of truth
Sophistry the garb of reason
— Not alone to eyes of youth —
Once the soul has pierced this darkneſs,
Once this cloud is rolled away
By the pow'r of certain knowledge
All is clear and light as day,
Paſsion ever burns more fiercely
Still, ~~As~~ the more 'tis gratified,
Until lawleſsneſs seems lawfull
And the moral law's defied
Deeper still and ever deeper
Sinks the soul to lust a prey
Blinder still and ever blinder
To the light of virtue's way
Tis the Pit that has no bottom
Nature's sad deformaty,
Fell transgreſsion of her mandates
Brings the wo that needs must bee
Brings the wo that, tho redemtive
As we hope and pray to Thee
O! our God, that to the fallen
Wo and suffring yet may bee
Still the risk, who dares to take it
Dares transgreſs the laws of God,
Takes the first fell step from Virtue

Dares avenging Nature's Rod

Think you this silence of the spirits voice
This hush of zeal, this brooding calm
That hovers far and wide athwart the land
Is but the harbinger a religious death
That all the prayers and tears and cries for ai
Divine have been as useless as the passing b
As meaningless as were the idle chatter of
That hence the priests and prophets stood.
Saints and martyrs all have suffered
And have died in vain?
That all is but an aimless endless round
Of cosmic change, that was, and is, and
Still will be, throout the ceaseless eaons
Of Eternity.
Believe it not! Tis but a rest, a calm
Before the storm, the waiting ~~hour~~ midnite
Hour when through the nations shall re-
sound the fateful cry, He comes! He comes
Behold the Bridegroom now is here,
And lo the Bride is ready for her Lord
In ~~With~~ spotless robes of her own cleansing lo She
Stands, an helper meet to aid his saving hands
Not now with smiles insidious comes he forth
Allureing by transgressions tinting power,
But in her High prerogative of Womanhood
Of holy pure and heavenly Womanhood
She Stands the obedient Keeper of the House,
And strength and warrant of its peace
Now watch ye well, ye favoured of the Lord,
Ye thoughtful prayerful few.
Having Eyes, the ~~[illegible]~~ Gentiles see not;
Ears they have, but do not hear,
Understandings undevelloped
Hence they grope from year to year
Grope and criticise and grumble
Knowing nothing what they do

While the wise, the patient humble
See and prise the pure and true,
See, that since our gospel system
Asks the best that we can give
Best in thot and word and action;
Better, surely none can live.
See that heavenly love and union
Flow alone from sacrefise
Sweet, enduring soul communion,
Heavns last and highest prise.

Bill Of Stone furnished for Mill. by C.E. Reeder.

March	2	Delivered, wall Stone	5660 lbs.
	"	" "	5940
		" "	7750
Febuary	26	" for Dykes adition.	7000
	"	" "	7280
	"	" "	6260
March	5	" for Mill.	7260
	"	" "	8250
	"	" "	7500
	"	" "	7100
	"	" "	6160
	"	" "	5440
	"	" "	5600
	"	" "	5540
	"	" "	713[illegible]
	"	" "	7786
	6	" "	6230
	"	" "	5560
	"	" "	6160
	"	" "	7610
	"	" "	7550
	"	" "	7850
	8	" "	6700
	"	" "	5360
	11	" "	7950
	16	" "	5650
	"	" "	5550
	"	" "	8320
	"	" "	4100
	8	Dyke house,	7680
	16	Mill.	6190
	"	" "	4150
	"	" "	6710
	"	" "	6690
			220666

March	17	For Mill,	5570	
	20	"	6080	
	"	"	6000	
	"	"	5950	
	"	"	6220	
	"	"	5820	
20	"	"	4200	
	"	"	5040	
	"	"	5170	
	25	"	3300	
			56650	
	"	"	4900	
	"	"	58300	Tons,
		$130 Total	278966	136,00
				$176.80

136½ Tons

April 21st 1886

G. E. Reeder Commenced taking out Stone from Quarry Leased of North Union Society of Believers.

Date		Weight	Weight of	Weight.	Weight.
April	21	5930			
No of Loads 11,		6620	No of Loads		
		5530			
		6110			
		6060			
		5880			
		6500			
		6070			
		5310			
		5500			
		4670			
..	22	6790			
		6000			
		8000			
		7700			
		7000			
		7640			
		6200			
		6420			
		6860			
		8700			
		6120			
		6500			
		6420			
		7380			
	23	7400			
		8100			
		7670			
		8780			
		8860			
		7580			
		7730			
		7180	6260		

1. man { a
old | kind
who
lives | there
is — wealthy

2. I
have knife { a
that
has | handle { a
white

3. He | studies
who
will learn

4. You
have blessings { many
which
must
you | enjoy

Sde

who

will l

lb llb

lb oz 16

12

16

72

12

192

3

$37\frac{1}{2})732$

37

5124

2196

24.724

lb oz 126

45 12

16

270

45

720

12

2)24.724

12362

$37\frac{1}{2})732(1$

375

357

29627 Brook

January 24th – '86 Watson Andrews

Progress

All Hail! All Hail! the world awakes
Truth spread her mighty and error quakes
Old systems loose their creedal thrall
Their end subserved, they totter to their fall.
As forest oaks with age decay
And falling, open out the ~~way~~ light of day
To later growths, — so creeds and forms
Though standing through a thousand creedal sto
Succumb at last to fates decree
And leave the franchised world more wise, more free.
Be'ng wiser grown we see the ~~light~~
Be'ng freer turn from darkness unto light.
See written as the narrow road
Leading from sin and sorrow up to God
Behold transgression of His laws
Of all earths woes the source and only cause
And that the heavenly paradise
Lies in obedience and sacrifice
This be'ng the sacrificial test
Obedience to God made manifest
In truth, in purity and love
As seen in one anointed from above
First born of many brethren, He
The first in meekness, love and charity.
And since most meek, most loving and kind
Obedience to Him, his ~~subjects~~ brethren find
To be an easy yoke indeed
A burden from all burden freed.
As then, so now, 'tis still the test
Obedience to God as manifest
In those who walk the narrow road
The self denying path that Jesus trod

North Union
Ohio

West Frame, Union Village July 7th 1822.

July 7. An Offitial Satement of Property brought in and turned over to the above family by G. A. Andrews, on becoming a member of the same; to be returned to him or his order, when called for, or the presant listed value, should that be impracticable, agreable to Articab of Agreeament signed by him on becoming a member of said Family.

Recieved and witnessed by, W. M. Andrews.

Statement.

One kit of bench and Shop tools, valued at	- $	75 00
One pares of lasts, " 20 cts per pare,	"	20 00
Findings		2 50
Sole leather and taps,		7 25
Upper Leather		5 50

Examined by the Elder of the Family.
and accepted, as above. W. M. A.

December 15th 1889

66 Notes by the Way

Chastity is a constant certain Source of Life;
mear continence may be the reverce. See When
Age grows Young. Page 256. Hyland C. Kirk.
Charles T. Dillingham. ~~718~~ & 720 & 718 B.
New York.

Dawn.

Fair on the eastern verde day,
A Dawn, a gloreous Dawn appears,
The light of ages focus'd hear
Proclaims the Promice of the Years,
I see! I see! the millions cry,
The million toungs that erst ware dumb
Resplendant in the Life He lived
In answer to thy kingdom come,
Go thou and likewise Do, He saith,
So shalt thy faith restore thee whole,
Go sow in Works, what thou wouldst reap.
Faith is the spark that lights the fire
The fire that purifies from sin,
Works form the travel of the travel of the sole

Heavenly Love

A transposition,

Pure love, heav'nly love, ~~Love of the angel~~ ~~Spheres~~
Love of the angel spheres;
The Rose, in its onward move,
Seeks thee, Reigning Love.
But first, I hear you say,
Order thy froward way
By the Law of profetic years;
The heav'nly powers move
In labours for thy sake
From the holy fountains bear
The bliss overflowing there,
And waft from fair Eden's groves,
The breath of a thousand loves,
For thee, when thou dost awake.

And the Seraph's tender song
That breathes from fair Eden's tree
And the gospel's light, and the glow
Of the Mountain Sermon, lo
All things that to life belong
And can do thy soul no wrong,
Bear they this hour for thee.
Wak thee! Wake thee! slumbering World!
The Judgment comes in wrath,
Thy guardian angels ~~weep~~ moan,
Thou hast this hour thine own,
This hour thy wach to keep
Ere the hounds of thy doings leap
And follow upon thy path.
Slumbers, listen a space;
They wait for thee in the night,
They lean from their portals there,
In the circumambient air,
And a modest virgin grace,
Shadows the anxious face
And their robes of spotless white:
O! that their breath ware fire
And their voice the thunders sound,
To wake thee from the gloom
That shrouds thy sensuous tomb,
And open thy heavy sight
To view this gospel light,
This gift of God profound.

General Annual Report of Business of Mill

Expense. For,

Tea	2,00		8	00	
Coffee	6.06		20	61	
Sugar	17,32		68	28	
Dry Goods	2,85-29.65.	39,14	~~69~~	~~14~~	
Shoes	7,60-34,95		47	08	
Meat	38,01		57	08	
Cheese			7	55	
Butter	16,73.	57,18	~~37~~	~~18~~	
Fish	1,56		1	56	
Factory					
Tobacco	5,60, 16,81.		22	41	
Literature	9.53		10	84	
Feed.	24,15-133,12.		318	38	
Flour.	5,88.		7	88	
Live Stock	250,00.	563,00	~~463~~	~~00~~	
Labour	41,58 261,05.	403,69	~~338~~	~~69~~	
Smith-bills	28,20, 6,30		22	20	
Repairs	28,50-1,25		148	32	
Doctors	46,75		46	75	
Traveling			23	45	
Miscellaneous	38,30-131,91		425	11	
Groceries.	2,25 547		118	59	
Donations	5,00-20,85.		25	85	
Legal fees					
Taxes	159-49		159	49	
Middlin	1,75		~~44~~	~~10~~	
Hard Ware	35,86.		~~44~~	~~48~~	
Sisters Expense			~~427~~	~~69~~	
Feed for Hens			~~34~~	~~03~~	
			~~2779~~	~~29~~	264529

Family for the Year 1885.

Income from.

Wheat	8.30		93	30	
Hay	4.4.00		194	00	
Beans					
Miscellaneous	2500, 95.94	~~532.81~~	432	81	
Rents	40,25 70,00		110	25	
Smith Shop			210	00	
Cattle,			227	50	
Horses,					
Pasture	7,00		22	00	
Milk,	5.75		~~99~~	~~09~~	
Sisters Income		124125	~~124~~	~~25~~	
Oats	63.83		63	83	
Eggs	31,52		85	11	
Fruit			37	06	
Cordwood		Total	~~3854~~	~~00~~	
					272594
					255690
					16904

General Annual Report of Business Expences

Janua 1			
Tea		75	33
Coffee		6	22
Sugar		47	56
Dry goods		103	41
Shoes		13	77
Meat		124	66
Cheese		5	46
Butter		37	59
Fish		3	17
Factory	400	~~24~~	~~53~~
Tobacco		24	53
Literature		14	71
Feed		310	91
Flour		13	06
Live Stock		5	00
Hired Labour	~~1175,45~~ ~~1005,45~~	1005	45
Smith Bills	~~7,42~~	110	85
Buildings	~~2,70~~ ~~172,65~~	172	65
Doctors & Medacines		44	20
Traveling Expenses		29	90
Miscellaneous	~~705,54~~ ~~655,54~~	655	04
Groceries		89	82
Donations		38	45
Legal Fees			
Interest To		~~145~~	~~69~~
Taxes		145	69
Losses. Sawmill Burned Jan 22/84		5012	50
	Total.	5066	43

and Income of Mill Family, for The Year, 1884.

Jan	1	Farm Products.				
		Wheat 90 bush				
		Oats 300 "				
		Hay 40 Tons.				
		Potatoes				
		Indian corn 100 bush.				
		Beans 5 "				
		Miscellany	411,41		~~511~~	~~41~~
		Rents			104	85
		Factory	~~1131,60~~ ~~637,39~~		1064	38
		Cattle			987	29
		Horses				
		Pasture	51,80		~~24~~	~~80~~
		Milk			53	63
		Chickens			40	91
		General, Miscellany	385,38			
				Total	3013	95

General Annual Report of Business Expense and

January 1	1883			
	Tea.	8	85	
	Coffee.	13	66	
	Sugar.	42	85	
	Drygoods.	86	58	
	Shoes and lather.	35	56	
	Meats.	132	01	
	Cheese.	12	73	
	Butter	28	38	
	Fish	10	78	
	Factory.	141	98	
	Tobbacco	29	50	
	Literature.	12	75	
	Feed.	184	62	
	Flour.	10	00	
	Live Stock.	25	21	
	Hired Labour.	996	21	
	Smithing. Bills.	75	60	
	Repairs.	276	53	
	Doctors and Medacins.	13	90	
	Traveling Expenses.	55	19	
	Miscellaneous.	40	00	
	Groceries.	12	68	
	Donations	11	85	
	Legal fees.			
	Taxes.	148	40	
	Rents.	2395	03	~~24 50~~
	Home			12 25
	Sisters			
	Fruit			

Income of Mill Family for the year 1883.

Income from Rents.			165	75
Hogs.			19	00
Factory.			782	12
Cattle.			450	35
Pasture.			7	00
Milk.			147	95
Sisters Income.			274	85
Miscellany.			82	85
~~Rents.~~			66	75
Farm			12	25
Fruit,			21	56
Total Income			~~1688~~	~~83~~
			2238	49
Total Expense	1361	00		
Total Income			1203	28

Copy of General Annual Report of Items of Expense

Tea	9	09
Coffee	8	10
Sugar	47	90
Dry Goods	142	91
Boots and Shoes	37	20
Meat	190	86
Cheese	4	67
Butter	51	42
Fish	9	65
Factory	528	01
Tobacco	38	59
Literature	18	87
Feed	563	54
Flour	19	53
Live Stock	387	10
Hired Labor	1169	31
Smith Bills	33	13
Buildings	51	54
Doctors and Medicine	46	93
Traveling Expenses	39	72
Miscellaneous	330	92
Groceries	62	53
Donations	38	95
Legal Fees	29	74
General Miscellany	395	80
Taxes	161	41
Total	4417	45

Mill Family for 1882

Items of Income

Wheat	60	60
Oats	166	38
Rents	41	30
Factory	2530	02
Cattle	511	25
Pasture	10	00
Milk	469	59
Miscellany	59[illegible]	47
Total	4384	61
By more Pasture	8	43
	4393	04
Cash	100	69
	4493	73
	4417	45
	76	28

The Sisters total Income was 858 50
which is distributed among the
other items. The income from
eggs was $110.69 and from
Butter $153.89

Summary Of Business Of Mill Family for 1880.

Items of Expense.	$	cts
Sawmill,	44	25
Broom Shop,	359	44
Hired Labour,	351	06
Oil,	12	73
Literature	9	08
Miscellaneous	302	59
Feed,	285	42
Dry Goods,	48	83
Black Smithing	35	15
Business Expense,	45	57
Shoes,	43	64
Building,	185	67
Medacine,	23	80
Hard Ware,	30	95
Law Expense	368	72
Coffee,	8	34
Repairs,	22	19
Donation	11	30
Sugar,	29	63
Tea,	7	33
Tobacco	28	10
Live Stock,	390	00
Meat,	115	62
Groceries,	47	36
Flour,	3	00
Butter,	71	51
Chese	14	44
Old Debt	22	00
Tax,	125	00
Soap	3	00
General Miscellany		
Total	3047	72
	30	00

Items of Income.	$	cts
Sawmill,	790	61
Broom Shop,	394	07
Live Stock,	342	52
Miscellaneous,	611	53
Potatoes	12	32
Rents	32	48
Cash,	32	83
Fruit,	97	65
Wheat,	2	00
Butter.	7	52
Eggs.	16	82
General Miscellany	252	16
Total.	3136	93

Expense for 1879.

	$	cts
Broom Shop	276	33
Timber	285	89
Meat	59	28
Sugar	44	18
Tea	28	62
Tobacco	35	17
Coffee	1	66
Flour	58	67
Miscellanous,	298	81
Hirelings,	684	65
Dry Goods,	146	38
Shoes,	49	55
Cheese.	3	51
Butter,	128	41
Literature	22	50
Feed.	146	47
Blacksmithing	81	80
Building, aside from Barn	140	60
Doctors & Medicine,	27	68
Traveling Expenses,	30	60
Groceries,	121	29
Sewing	12	05
Taxes,	125	00
Oil,	30	93

Income for 1879

	$	cts
Broom Shop	783	40
Factory	1089	97
Hay Sold,	84	98
Milk.	483	88
Sisters Acts	161	69
Miscellany	253	66
Fruit,	60	93

Farm	Products.	Value.
Hay, Tons,	50	500 00
Wheat, Bushels,	100	110 00
Corn, "	700	280 00
Potatoes, "	200	80 00
Oats, "	560	168 00
Roots "	300	75 00
Total Value.		1213,00

Memoranda Sept, 20th 1892,

M. Reinstated in elder's lot, at West Frame,

5

0
0
0
0
0
0
0

W. HILL & CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS · No. 111 MADISON ST. CHICAGO ILL.

THIS WILL CERTIFY THAT THE ACCOMPANYING MOVEMENT IS GUARANTEED BY W. HILL & CO. TO KEEP ACURATE AND PERFECT TIME, ORDINARY USE FOR TWO YEARS

W. HILL & Co.

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contemplated; but it is so, nevertheless, and any text book will elucidate the reasons. A combination of the two effects causes the sun to be apparently slow fourteen minutes in February and fast sixteen minutes in November. But in the course of a year the average comes out all right, and therefore a "mean solar day" of exactly twenty-four hours is adopted in the almanacs and used for all purposes. This accounts for the difference between mean time and sun time. A regulator keeps the former; a sun dial indicates the latter.

A few years ago (or prior to 1884) every large city in the United States had its own local time, and this was for each place the true mean solar time, obtained as above indicated.

Speed of Pulleys.—I. The diameter of the driver and driven being given, to find the number of revolutions of the driven. Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions.

II.—The diameter and the revolutions of the driver being given to find the diameter of the driven, that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time. Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be its diameter.

III.—To ascertain the size of the driver. Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driven by the number of revolutions you wish to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

Two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jawbone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it five minutes, and the bleeding will cease.

Papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil of paint much more than in warm weather; while in cold weather the oil hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

FORMULA.—Take Extract B[illegible] Stillingia, Poke, Butternut, Dandelion, [illegible] Ext. Princes Pine 5 lbs., Ext. Mandrake [illegible] Gentian 2 lbs., Ext. Colocynth 2 lbs., Ext. Bl[illegible] lbs., Aloes 9 lbs., Pow'd Capsicum 1 lb., Pow'd Sa[illegible] lbs., [illegible]rate of Soda 15 lbs., Spirits of Sea Salt 12 [illegible] galls. [illegible] House Syrup, Water *q. s.* to make 90 galls. Mix[illegible]

(Approved of the U. S. Govt.)

SHAKER COLLECTION

280
281